The Weekly Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $1.50. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880. In Clubs of Five or Over $1.25

A BIRD STORY.

It's strange how little boy's mothers
 Can find it all out as they do,
If a fellow does anything naughty
 Or say anything that's not true!
They'll look at you just a moment
 Till your heart in your bosom swells,
And then they know all about it—
 For a little bird tells!

Now where the little bird comes from,
 Or where the little bird goes,
If he's covered with beautiful plumage
 Or black as the king of the crows,
If his voice is as hoarse as a raven
 Or clear as the ringing of bells,
I know not—but this I am sure of—
 A little bird tells!

The moment you think a thing wicked,
 The moment you do a thing bad,
Are angry or sullen or hateful,
 Get ugly or stupid or mad.
Or tease a dear brother or sister—
 That instant your sentence he knells,
And the whole to mamma in a minute
 That little bird tells!

You may be in the depths of a closet
 Where nobody sees but a mouse!
You may be all alone in the cellar,
 You may be on the top of the house,
You may be in the dark and the silence,
 Or out in the woods or the dells—
No matter! Wherever it happens,
 The litle bird tells!

And the only contrivance to stop him
 Is just to be sure what you say—
Sure of your facts and your fancies,
 Sure of your work and your play:
Be honest, be brave, and be kindly,
 Be gentle and loving as well,
An then—you can laugh at the stories
 The little bird tells!

—*Wide Awake.*

SOLDIERS DREAMS.

Some Which Told of Wounds and Death.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A week previous to the battle of Fair Oaks a New York volunteer who passed the night in a tent of a member of the Third Michigan Infantry got up in the morning looking very glum and downhearted, and when rallied about his fancied home-sickness he replied:

"I have only one week to live! I had a dream last night which has settled the business for me and lots of others. A week from to-day a battle will be fought and thousands of men will be slain. My regiment will lose over a hundred men, and I shall be killed while charging across a field."

The men laughed at his moody spirit, but he turned upon them and said:

"Your regiment will also be in the fight, and when the roll is called after the fight you will have nothing to be merry over. The two Sergeants who were in here last night will be killed among the trees. I saw them lying dead as plainly as I now see you. One will be shot in the breast and the other in the groin, and dead men will be thick around them."

The battle took place just a week after. The dreamer was killed in full sight of every man in the Third, before the fight was an hour old, and within twenty minutes after the two Sergeants and six of their comrades were dead in the woods, hit exactly where the dreamer said they would be. More than fifty men will bear witness to the truth of this statement.

Just before the battle of Cedar Creek a camp sentinel, who was off duty temporarily and trying to put in a little sleep, dreamed that he went out on a scout. A mile to the right of our camp he came upon a log barn, and as it began to rain just then he sought shelter, or was about to, when he heard voices and discovered that the place was already occupied. After a little investigation he discovered that three Confederate scouts had taken up their quarters for the night in the place, and he therefore moved away. The sentinel awoke with such a vivid remembrance of details that he asked permission to go over and confer with one of the scouts. When the log barn was described to this man, he located it at once, having passed it a dozen times. The dreamer described the highway, exactly as it was, giving every hill and turn, and the scout put such faith in the remainder of the dream that he took four soldiers, one of whom was the dreamer, and set out for the place. Three Confederate scouts were asleep in the straw, and were taken without a shot being fired. The dreamer and its results were known to hundreds of Sheridan's cavalry, and has been alluded to at reunions.

The night before the cavalry fight at Brandy Station, a trooper who slept as his horse jogged along in column, dreamed that a certain Captain in his regiment would be unhorsed in a fight next day, and while rising from his fall would be wounded in the left knee. Everything was so clear to the dreamer that he took opportunity to find the Captain and relate his dream.

"Go to Texas with your croaking!" was all the thanks he received, but he had his revenge. In the very first charge, next day, the Captain was unhorsed by the breaking of the girth, and was pitched head over heels into a patch of briars. As he struggled out a shell killed his horse and two men, and one of the flying pieces of iron mashed the Captain's left leg to a bloody pulp. He is now a resident of Ohio, and his wooden leg is indisputable evidence that dreams sometimes come to pass.

While McClellan was besieging Yorktown the fun was not all on one side. The Confederates had plenty of shot and shell, and they sent them out with intent to kill. One morning a Michigan man who was in the trenches walked back to a spot on which three officers were eating breakfast, and warned them that they were in great peril. On the night previous he had dreamed that he had looked at his watch, and marked that it was a quarter of seven, when a shell hit the ground behind him and tore up the earth in a terrible way. It was now twenty minutes of seven, and he besought the officers to leave the spot at once. His earnest manner induced them to comply, and they had only reached cover when a Confederate shell struck the earth where they had been grouped and made an excavation into which a horse could have been rolled with room to spare.

Three days before the affair at Kelley's Ford a Corporal in the Sixth Michigan Cavalry dreamed that a brother of his, who was a Sergeant in another company, would have his horse killed in action, and would immediately mount a dark bay horse with a white nose. Within five minutes both horse and rider would be killed by a shell. This dream was related to more than a score of comrades fully two days before the fight. Early in the action the Sergeant's horse was struck square in the forehead by a bullet and dropped dead in his tracks. It was scarcely three minutes before a white horse carrying a blood-stained saddle galloped up to the Sergeant and halted. He remembered the dream and refused to mount the animal, and soon after picked up a black horse. The white nosed animal was mounted by a second Corporal in another regiment, and horse and rider were torn to fragments by a shell, in full sight of four companies of the Sixth. These things may seem very foolish now, but there was a time when a soldier's dream saved General Kirkpatrick's life; when a dream changed Custer's plans for three days: when a dream prevented General Tolbert's camp from a surprise and capture: and when a dream gave General Sheridan more accurate knowledge of Early's forces than all the scouts could gather.

TIPPLING WOMEN.

Excessive Drinking Among all Classes the Curse of England.

[London Letter to the San Francisco Post.]

Excessive drinking, the national curse of England, has some peculiarities here which are rarely, if ever found in the United States. The most alarming of these peculiarities is the rapidly growing habit of drinking among women. In Boston or in New York it is not uncommon—less common, however, than it used to be—to see a lady's eye sparkle and flash over the wine glass in a private drawing room, and, at the other social extreme, to see miserable female characters noisily meandering through the dark alleys and the poorer streets. Possibly between these two extremes there is more drinking in secret than the best-informed people have reason to suspect; but, at any rate, the opinion prevails that women of the middle classes are, as a rule, total abstainers from intoxicating drinks. In the course of a decade the drinking propensities of English women have increased at a marvelous rate. Women of all classes drink. Those who can afford it drink wines—always very expensive in England—and take an occasional draught, perhaps, of spirits. Those who cannot afford wines do not stop with small beer—a cask of which is usually to be found in every cellar—but they patronize the licensed victualers, more commonly known as "publicans." It is considered to be hardly the proper thing for a lady of good social position to go into a liquor saloon alone, even at the private entrance, which most of the larger public houses have for their accommodation. If her husband is with her, or she has a gentleman attendant, it is not considered to be in any way derogatory to her character to go in at the private entrance, after attending the theatre or a concert or perhaps a prayer meeting, for a stimulating drink. Under these circumstances, be she young or a middle-aged lady, the way is clear for satisfying her appetite, provided her attendant thinks it is proper, in his own particular case, to be seen with a lady at a public bar. But what can a lady do for drinks from sunrise to sunset? it is not unnatural to ask. Unless the head of the family objects, for economic or other reasons (which is not uncommon), the cellar may be stored with bottles of spirits. But, knowisg the hard-heartedness and miserly inclinations of many men, grocers have made a satisfactory arrangement for the ladies. Of course, when a lady is seen going to a grocer's shop, it is taken for granted that she goes there to buy groceries. Her object may be groceries, it may be a glass of whiskey—very likely it is both. There is no sign outside to indicate a drinking saloon, but men, as well as women, know that groceries are licensed to sell certain kinds of liquors. In the rear of the shop, out of sight of the passers-by, there are a couple of small marbletop tables, with chairs. The customer sits down, gives her order, and having leisurely drunk her whiskey or her gin, she nods to the grocer, and he knowingly inserts in the bill, to pickles or sauce, sixpence or ninepence, whatever the price of the drinks may be; and the good housewife succeeds, as well as ever the most inconstant signora ever did, in deceiving her husband. Ultimately, of course, he discovers her scent.

Sometimes he comes home in the evening earlier than she had expected him, and her breath and unwonted exhilaration betray her, or the monthly grocer's bill is sent in. He takes it with his pipe and his newspaper into the smoking room, and pretty soon he calls out: "Why, madam (our Scotch friend always calls his wife madam), madam, here's three and six for pickles, and I'm sure I haven't seen a pickle for these two months." Then the cloud gathers and bursts with a report like the opening of another bottle.

A person who studies London society high and low cannot fail to discover in passing through the lower streets that drunkenness is lamentably common among the lower classes of women. At midday, as well as in the early morning, they may be seen, with flushed faces and noisy mouths, going in and coming out at the public entrance to the bar. They are apparently working women—women with families—rather than women of bad character. But their presence at the bar does not cause any surprise; it does not check in the least the boisterous conversation of the loafers. The deference which even a loafer in America would grant a woman is gone. By sharing his public privileges he feels that she has brought herself down to his own level.

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Queen Victoria's Reign.

[From the New York Sun].

Queen Victoria has attained her sixty-first year, an age exceeded by eleven only of the sovereigns of England, dating from the Norman conquest—namely, Henry I., who lived to the age of sixty-seven; Henry III., who lived to be sixty-five years; Edward I., who lived to be sixty-seven; Edward III., who attained sixty-five years; Queen Elizabeth, who reached sixty-nine years; James II., who lived sixty-eight years; George I., sixty-seven years; George II., seventy-seven years; George III., eighty-two years; George IV., sixty-eight years, and William IV., who lived to be seventy-two years. On the 20th of June she will have reigned over England forty-three years, a period which has not been exceeded by more than four English sovereigns, viz., Henry III., who reigned fifty-six years; Edward III., who reigned fifty years; Queen Elizabeth, who reigned forty-five years, and George III., who reigned for the long period of sixty years.

[For The Pittsburgh Post.]

FINISHED.

M. J. O. ROBERTS.

I had a story to whisper
 My love so tender and true,
Though the day was long, my little song,
 Kept weaning my heart from you.
You stood by my side unheeded;
 Contented I saw you lean,
With a yearning look on my open book,
 That had entered our lives between.

I had no time from the verses,
 To give you an earnest word,
And I scarce could miss your lingering kiss,
 Nor fathom the silence I heard,
When I finished my work, so I fancied,
 I should lay it down at your feet,
And give you the part, that your faithful heart
 Deserved of my greatness, sweet.

* * * * * * * * *

See, down by your side I lay it,
 My book, with a rose full blown,
To mark my place with its perfumed grace,
 As I watch by your side alone.
Should I tell you my secret, my darling,
 'Twere late, for you never can know,
That I strove to claim a poet's name,
 The while that I loved you so.

I can hear the rain on the window,
 Like the sound of a fond good bye,
As I kneel beside, Love sanctified
 By death more tender than I.
And you never can know the story,
 My love so loyal and true:
Earth folds my fame, and an empty name,
 And Heaven my all in you.

LOADING THE CAMEL.

Peculiarities in his Behavior in Striking Contrast to the Elephant's.

"In India," said a gentleman who recently returned to this country after living many years in the East, "the camel is used fully as much as the elephant as a beast of burden. He is not so powerful as the elephant, but he can carry an enormous load on his back. He does not do so willingly, however, and is by no means the patient servant that the elephant soon becomes under proper training. When I first went to India as a young man I was connected with a mercantile firm in the northwest provinces, and while there I had abundant opportunity of studying the camel, for means of carriage in that part of the country in those days was confined to elephants, camels, bullocks, and men. Horses were not used as beasts of burden. Every day camels and elephants were driven up to our office door and loaded with wine and beer cases for far away customers. The elephant would go clumsily down on his great knees and allow himself to be loaded without an indication of discontent. I have no doubt that he would have permitted himself to be loaded until he was crushed to the earth beneath the weight of his load had his driver seen fit to pile on the boxes. But the camels receiving their burdens was a spectacle never to be forgotten. They never varied in their behavior and every one that I ever saw loaded—and I have seen thousands—acted in precisely the same manner.

"The camel, when he is not eating or drinking or being loaded, is invariably chewing the cud. His long, crooked jaw is in perpetual motion, and when he is told to lie down to receive his burden he does so without varying this incessant masticatory process. He awkwardly bends his fore knees, drags his hind legs under him, and comes to the ground with a curious kind of flop. All this time his long, melancholy face shows not the slightest indication that he knows what he is lying down for; and this unmistakable hypocrisy, I think, stamps the camel as an animal of a very high order of intellect. But in a few seconds the expression on the camel's face undergoes a striking alteration. As he sees the driver approaching him with a box on his shoulder he seems at last to understand the indignity and torture to which he is about to be submitted, and the astonishment, virtuous indignation, and dismay on the ill-used animal's countenance ought to make some impression on the stony heart of the driver. They never have the slightest effect. The man binds the first box on the wretched animal's back, and goes away to get another. Then the camel, wisely abandoning his efforts to move man to compassion, points his hairy noss upward, and howls his wrongs to the skies.

"Never in circus, pantomime or show, have I seen anything half so ludicrous as the camel's appearance at that moment. His upper lip is carried back from the teeth, his under lip doubles up and drops down as though he had no further use for it, his great mouth opens so wide that one can see about half a yard down his throat, and out of the cavern thus revealed come a series of the most astonishing howls that ever startled the air—howls of such abject misery that it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the camel's heart breaking; and this impression is strengthened by the tears that flow copiously down the wailing animal's elongated cheeks and drip from the end of his nose. In the utterance of each note of woe the camel seems to be exerting the utmost power of his his lungs, but he is all the time holding a large force in reserve, and as the driver adds box after box to the pile on his back, a howl more resonant and heart-rending than the last testifies to each addition to the creature's misery; and never, except when he is absolutely engaged in trumpeting his agonies into space, are the great watery eyes of the camel removed from the person of his persecutor; they follow him wherever he goes, and express through their tears contempt, indignation, astonishment, and dismay. I think it must have been this extraordinary habit on the part of the 'ship of the desert' that gave rise to the well-known expression: 'It's the last straw that breaks the camel's back.' But the Eastern driver has no fear of any such catastrophe, and piles up the load until it reaches almost the proportions of an elephant's burden. Then, the cases being bound fast with ropes, the camel is told to rise, and the animal, feeling that he has conscientiously done his whole duty by entering his protest at every stage of the work, contentedly accepts the unavoidable result, stops his tears, suppresses his cries, gets up on his feet, and, resuming his occupation of chewing the cud, is ready for the weeks march that usually lies before him."

LIFE IN ALASKA.

A Young Pittsburgher's Pleasures at Sitka.

The Alaska Indians—Hunting and Game—Social Pleasures—The Mines.

[The annexed letter is from a young gentleman of this city, now serving on the war steamer Jamestown, on duty in Alaska waters.—[EDS. POST.

U. S. STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN,
SITKA, Alaska, May 8, 1880.

LIFE ON A MAN OF WAR.

* * * * It has just gone two bells and the boatswain's mates have "piped down for the night." It would surprise you if you could hear the change that takes place in a man of war after they pipe down. The men get their hammocks about six bells (seven o'clock) and from that time until two bells (nine o'clock,) they enjoy themselves as they have a mind to. Several of our sailors play on musical instruments (principally the banjo), and they sing and dance for a couple of hours almost every evening. The evenings now are very pleasant, and it is quite light until after nine o'clock. The evening is certainly the pleasantest part of the day on a man of war; the smoking lamp for the men is lighted and all hands appear to enjoy themselves. We have a small pet bear on board, and it is a source of great amusement. He is very fond of sugar and will follow any person about that shows him a piece, and if he don't get it at once he utters the most miserable cry,—a sound between the cry of a baby and the song of a cat on the roof at night.

THE ALASKA INDIANS.

I think the spring weather is being felt by the Indians, for I noticed some Indian boys playing ball ashore to-day. They have no regular game, but just bat the ball all over the field. The Indian boys are all strong and healthy looking, and they don't wear very many clothes. I saw one boy playing to-day who had a pair of old duck trowsers cut off at the knees and an old blanket wrapped around his body. I don't see how the Indians manage to keep their blankets from falling off them, for they never tie them on. The Indians in this place appear to be totally indifferent to cold, for during the coldest spell of weather we had in the winter, they would be out without covering for either the head or the feet. I saw a great many Indian children sliding on the ice in their bare feet. In the summer they never wear any more clothing than they can possibly help (that is the children). The squaws, and the men that are not workers, never appear without a blanket wrapped around them. Some of the Indian men are very willing to work and they dress in a half civilized costume, and on Sundays they always wear very good clothes, but there are other men who never appear to do anything except stand or sit around the stores or corners, I think that this latter class of the Indians can stand more rest than any other creatures on the face of the earth. Nearly all the Indians are good hunters; that is they get plenty of game, but I do not exactly admire the way they get it. They will stay for hours in one spot waiting to get a shot at a deer; if the deer comes along and gets close to the Indian he (the Indian) will shoot, but if the deer don't come along it does not make any difference to the Indian, for he has nothing else to do. They never shoot unless the game is quite close to them, for I don't think that they care to waste the ammunition.

GAME IN ALASKA.

They bring a great deal of game into the market, but prices have gone up since this ship came into port. When we first arrived here a whole deer could be bought for a dollar, and now venison costs six cents a pound. There are some varieties of grouse in the woods—one kind is like, or very near like the pheasant in Pennsylvania; and then there is a large blue grouse that is not nearly as fine a bird as the other one. This blue grouse is quite large. I saw one of them the other day that was the size of a good hen.

I think that I told you about the "starmiagan" in a former letter; they are indeed a fine bird. In winter they are as white as the snow, but they change to nearly the color of the Virginia quail at other portions of the year. The small birds, such as snipe and plover, are beginning to arrive in large numbers. One of our officers killed one hundred and thirty-one snipe in one morning a few days ago. There have been a great many ducks in the harbor this last winter, and there are still great numbers of them to be seen, but they are so shy that it is almost impossible to get near them. The Indians bring in a few every day, and also a few wild geese. An Indian came along side the other day with a large swan for sale. I did not see it but I heard that it was a very large one, a trumpeter.

Trout fishing will commence in a very short time. The trout fishing in this country cannot be excelled, and we are looking forward to fine sport.

RUSSIAN EASTER DAY.

I will tell you about the Russian Easter day, as I don't suppose that you have ever seen the Russians celebrate that day. Easter Sunday for this year in the Greek church fell on the 2nd of this month (May). The Russian people here appeared to be preparing for it for some time ahead, On the evening before Good Friday the chimes in the large church or Cathedral commenced to ring and I don't think that they stopped for more than a few minutes a attime until the day after Easter Sunday. They did not ring to music, but just kept up a noise. The services in the church commenced on Good Friday afternoon at three o'clock. The choir, consisting of men, (they do not have instrumental music or female voices in the choir) chanted a very slow chant in the Sclavonia tongue, and the priest answered. The chanting is very slow and it takes up a greater portion of the time; the people all have to stand, as they do not have any pews in the Russian churches. After the chanting was over the priest, preceded by several men and boys bearing crosses and candles, walked down the center of the church bearing on his head a figure of the Saviour, about four feet long. This figure is a very beautiful one; it is a bass relief, and is painted in a very fine manner; and a heavy gold fringe that surrounds it falls down around the priests' head while he is carrying the figure. The priest walked out of the church and around it, and all the congregation followed him, each one bearing in his or her hand, a small wax candle. After walking around the church the priest entered followed by the people. This ceremony is to represent the burial of the Savior.

The service on Easter Sunday commenced at two o'clock on Saturday night (or Sunday morning,) and it was nearly the same as the service on Good Friday afternoon; the bells overhead kept ringing all the time. In one part of the service of Easter morning, all the male members of the congregation went up and kissed the first three times, once on each cheek and once on the mouth. I noticed among others going up to kiss the first two or three very dirty looking Indians, and an old Siwash doctor, or Indian Medicine man.

The Russian people keep open house on Easter day, and make you very welcome if you call. They have refreshments setting out all day. On entering a Russian house on Easter Sunday you say something in Russian that means "Christ is risen," to which the lady of the house replies, "He is risen indeed." After saying this you are privileged to go up and kiss the lady, or all the ladies in the house. I believe the rule only holds good with members of the Russian Church, however. At least the young Russian ladies here say so. The Russian people have a great many eggs colored for Easter, and whenever you call on that day you get an egg with the giver's name over it. Some of the eggs are very pretty and have very nice figures drawn on them.

The Russian people here observe lent very closely and do not dance or have any amusement during that time. They appear to make up for it however by commencing to have parties as soon as lent is over.

SOCIAL ENJOYMENTS.

If you think for an instant that because Sitka is an out of the way place that it is not like other places in the way of balls, &c., you are mistaken. There were two dances given in the past week, and one supper party; one of the dances was given at the old Russian Castle by the officers of this ship. The walls of the Castle were decorated with a great quantity of bunting and the Russian and American flags were displayed together at one end of the ballroom. The other dancing party was given by a young Russian lady at her home on Thursday evening. All of the ladies here are excellent dancers, and the dances that we have help to make the time pass pleasantly.

BUSINESS AT SITKA.

Since I last wrote to you there has been two new stores started in this place, and if the mines only turn out well the place must surely improve. There are several very rich ledges in the vicinity. One man packed ore on his pack from his claim several miles distant from this place all last summer, and in the winter he crushed it by hand and yet he got enough of the precious metal to support himself and family. This mine is said to be the richest in the country. As soon as the snow gets off the ground he is going to start to work again. The country is a very hard one to prospect in, owing to the immense underbrush. There are a great many ledges around, but I have not heard of any fortunes being made. The Stewart mine is in running order and has a steam engine and all the modern improvements, &c. Great hopes are held of its turning out well.

I must bring my letter to a close, it is quite late at night; day break here now at a little after two A. M.

H. D. A.

GONE TO HIS REWARD.

Death of Rev. John Walsh at Altoona.

A Life Prominently Identified With the Catholic Church of Western Pennsylvania.

Rev. John Walsh, Pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, Altoona, Pa., died at the parsonage that city about six o'clock yesterday morning. His sisters Mrs. Exler of this city and Mrs. Hearn of Hollidaysburg, and his brother Rev. Thomas Walsh, Pastor of the Hollidaysburg Catholic Church were at his bedside at the time but his end was so calm and peaceful and so quietly did he pass away, that they scarcely knew when breath left the body.

Rev. Father Walsh, was born in the County of Waterford, Ireland, on June 24th, 1819. His father was a farmer, who raised a fine family of eleven children, and lived until his ninety-fifth year to see them prosper in Ireland and America. John was educated at the theological college in County Clare, Ireland, and was ordained Deacon. He was the first to leave the parental roof. He came to this country shortly previous to the terrible famine in Ireland, in 1847. He settled at Pittsburgh, and soon after was ordained a priest by Bishop O'Connor and stationed at the Pittsburgh Cathedral, afterward being assistant to Father Garland in another church in this city. In December 1848 Father Walsh was removed to Hollidaysburg, and it was there the brilliant work of his life was performed. Then Altoona was but a little village, and the pious clergyman spent many a day among the rough railroad workmen for the purpose of keeping them in the paths of rectitude. It can be said of him that he built the first Catholic church ever erected in Altoona, although it was many years before he was located there. The Convent at Hollidaysburg and the fine chime of nine bells are also the results of his labors. When Rev. John Tuigg was elevated to the Episcopacy and stationed at Pittsburgh, Father Walsh was called upon to take his place as pastor of St. John's Church, Altoona. This was but a few years ago, and the Altoona charge was a large and important one. How well he attended to the wants of his people is manifested by the deep sorrow with which the news of his death is everywhere received in that community.

Father Walsh was an eminently Christian pastor, full of self-abnegation and charity. In 1860 while he was still in charge of the Hollidaysburg church, Father Walsh in company with Bishop O'Connor, traveled through almost every State of this continent collecting funds for the Pittsburgh Cathedral. Eight years since he was also commissioned by Bishop Domenec to make collections for the orphans of the diocese. He was eminently successful in both of these charitable undertakings. He has been frequently engaged in similar good works, and being a man of the most generous impulses his life was lighted up with kind acts. He was a large subscriber to the famine stricken people of Ireland and gave away all his income. He died honored and respected by men of every religious belief, loved by all with whom he came personally in contact, a man of God full of good works.

The funeral will take place on Thursday morning. There will be a requiem mass at St. John's church at 9 o'clock. Bishop Tuigg will be present and Father Wall also of Pittsburgh, will deliver the funeral sermon. The body will be taken on a special train to Hollidaysburg about 11 o'clock, where the interment will take place. The remains were placed in St. John's church last evening and will lie in state during to-day, when a last look may be taken by the thousands of friends of the good old man.

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A TRACT of 50,000 acres on the Northern Pacific Railroad has been bought for a colony from Belfast, Ireland.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE DUKE OF (NEW) YORK.

I saw the great man eat to-day—
 With form erect and tall.
I saw him stalk with pompous walk
 Adown the dining hall.

With motion grand he waved his hand—
 Without a word or sound.
The dusky waiters round him rose
 Like mushrooms from the ground.

As cold and silent as a clam,
 He sank into a chair
And munched his mutton and his ham
 With a majestic air.

His look was stern, his gaze was bold,
 And it seemed stange to me
How one great man could gulp and hold
 As many things as he.

I thought how odd it must have seemed
 To see him nimbly run,
When such a little man as Sprague
 Pursued him with a gun.

I thought, as one by one I saw
 The dishes come and go,
That he who dines on ducks to-day
 Tomorrow may eat crow.

—*Chicago Tribune.*

PRINCE LEOPOLD takes his cook, his wine and his silver along with him.

A MEMBER of the Philadelphia Common Council has made public an offer of $3,000 for his vote on a rapid transit measure.

SENATOR PENDLETON has rented his cottage at Newport, R. I., and will spend the summer at Lenox, Mass., with his family.

THE mob that took John Sampson out of his house at Saranac, Arkansas, to hang him for horse stealing, released him upon his opening a barrel of beer.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH at Troy is to have two organs, one in the choir and one in the chancel. A pneumatic apparatus will enable a single player to play both instruments at once.

AN excited Texas Democrat, who is not in favor of Senator Bayard for President, recently said:—"Yes, sir, I do not live in Delaware but in Texas, a State so big that an oyster can turn over in bed without falling into the water."

MR. PARNELL is said by those who witnessed his entrance into the House of Commons to have aged considerably since he last appeared there. A fierce light burned in his eyes, and he looked the attenuated embodiment of an idea.

DURING a recent sermon the church of the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher in Elmira, New York, was connected with Williamsport, Pa., seventy-eight miles away, by telephone, and the words of the minister and the music were distinctly heard.

GENERAL JOSEPH HAGOOD, the Democandidate for Governor of South Carolina, was elected Comptroller General in 1876 and re-elected in 1878. He commanded a brigade in the Confederate army, and is a successful planter, having large estates in Barnwell and Edgefield counties.

JANE GRAY of Palmo, Miss., had two ardent lovers, and made her choice between them. The rejected suitor was greatly cast down by failure. Jane told him that he had no real reason for regret, as she had a twin sister who was so much like her that strangers could not distinguish any difference.

THE total cost to the German Nation of entertaining the representatives of the Great Powers at the Berlin Congress amounted to £2,967 10s. So moderate an expenditure, considering the rank of the illustrious visitors, does honor to German thrift. Some of the guests expended more than the host.

THE Rev. W. A. Gross is a Marion (Ohio) clergyman who consented to go into the circus ring at the conclusion of the performance, but while the audience was still present, and perform a marriage ceremony for a couple who were connected with the show. The clown gave away the bride, and kissed her, in the most elaborately comical manner.

THE crown of Hungary has lately, for the first time, been photographed. It is greatly revered by the Magyars, who believe that the inner portion formed part of the orignal crown presented to the first King of Hungary by the Pope, A. D. 1000. The regalia are kept in a chest secured by eight seals, and the royal seal in the centre. These are only broken by those who affix them.

THE British *Medical Journal* says that garlic has always had a great reputation among anti-hydryphobia remedies, and is found as a principal integral portion in a large number of formulas long kept secret. A young man bitten by a mad dog was shut up in a loft. In his delirium he seized upon some bundles of dried garlic ate greedily of it, fell into a deep sleep, and awoke calm and cured.

IT was a lean little spring chicken, worth about thirty cents, that strayed from the Hammersmiths' yard, at Madison, Indiana, Mrs. Hammersmith went to get the fowl, and Smith would not let her have it. Hammersmith attempted to whip Smith, and he retreated into the house. Hammersmith and his wife then threw stones at the house, and Smith fired out with a gun, killing the husband.

MR. WILKIE COLLINS' explosion against the "American pirates" has brought out an interesting statement from Harper & Brothers, the American publishers of his novels. Mr. Collins writes with a grievance, declaring that he has "lost some thousands of pounds by American pirates," to which *Harper's Weekly* quietly replies that "since Mr. Collins became known as an author he has received from Harper & Brothers (as their books show) over $30,000 for advance sheets and in royalties."

MARK HOPKINS, the San Francisco millionaire, left an estate valued at $30,000,000. The administratrix is his widow. After the death of Hopkins things moved so smoothly that everybody thought there would be no fight among the heirs. Now, however, a brother, Samuel T. Hopkins, of St. Clair, Michigan, has brought suit against the widow. He and his brother, Moses Hopkins, claim one-fourth of the estate, there being no other heir but Mrs. Hopkins, who is to get three-fourths. There is no will and Hopkins had no children.

AT WASHINGTON.

How the Nomination of the Credit Mobilier Statesman is Received.

A Record That is Odious With Corruption and Jobbery.

Conkling's Man Friday, Arthur, Makes it Worse.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post]
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8th, 1880.

The nomination of DeGolyer Garfield fell like a wet blanket on the Radicals in Washington. Had Grant or Blaine been nominated their would have been martial music, booming of cannons and bonfires, but not a cheer greeted DeGolyer's success, and outside of the eulogy of Secor Robinson in the hall of the House of Representatives and expression of Wood Pulp Russell, that the nomination was "glorious" hardly a good word was spoken for Garfield. The nomination is considered weak on account of Garfield's connection with the Mobilier, the DeGolyer Pavement Contracts, Salary Grab, Star Route Steal, Wood Pulp Monopoly and other crooked schemes in Congress. The Democrats consider the campaign as virtually closed before it is begun and are congratulating themselves over the "soft thing" they will have in electing Tilden over the DeGolyer and Credit Mobilier Statesman. Garfield's unsavory record is already being subjected to examination, ample evidence of which exists in the documents of Congress, and the Radical candidates will be put on the defensive from the jump. It is even conceded by the Republicans who are honest enough to admit it, that Garfield, like Blaine, is plastered all over with corruption and is without the magnetism of the Plumed Knight. Most of the Democrats believe that even Grant would have been a more dangerous candidate. The nomination of Conkling's machine man, Arthur, to appease the Royal Roscoe, fell flat and all decent Republicans are disgusted with the whole business, while the Democrats taunt them with the certainty of a waterloo in November. Fraud will at last meet retribution.

Senator Wallace says: "As a ticket to unite the Republican factions it is good, but otherwise very weak. It has no chance in New York and the record of Garfield will be used effectually against him. It is a weak ticket in Pennsylvania and the candidates' tariff record and free trade speeches which give him membership in the Cobden club, are against him in the Keystone State. Altogether he is a very weak ticket."

A LEAF OF HISTORY.

A Dispatch That Came From Washington City

To the Pittsburgh Press of October 16, 1877.

[From the Pittsburgh dailies, October 16, 1877.]
"WASHINGTON, October 15, 1877.

"Major ERRETT and Colonel BAYNE absented themselves from the Republican caucus, and refused to vote in the House to-day for the Republican caucus candidate for Speaker, General Garfield of Free Trade and Cobden Club fame. Judge Kelly also adopted this course."

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Result of the Democratic Primary Elections.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

UNIONTOWN, June 7.—The Return Judges of the Democratic Primary elections met here to-day and canvassed the vote. On Congress Charles E. Boyle had 3,334 votes and Morgan R. Wise 1,327. Hoover was nominated for Sheriff, Johnson for District Attorney, Edmunds for Poor House Director, and Sturgeon for Coroner.

Mr. George Eliot Cross.

[New York Cor. of Boston Gazette.]

Mr. John Walter Cross, to whom George Eliot has given her heart and hand, is well known in New York, having lived here for ten or twelve years. He was a member of the Union club, quite a society man, and a broker on Wall street. Mr. Cross left New York in 1871 to live in London, and since 1875 has been a member of the banking house of Cross, Benson & Co., dealers in American securities. He is just twenty years younger than his bride, having reached his fortieth birthday last March. Mr. Cross has always been more or less connected with literary people, and the late Mr. Lewis was one of his most intimate friends. He was educated at Rugby, and has written frequently for the magazines. Mr. Richard James Cross, his brother, lives in this city, and is a member of the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. Mr. William Wood, late President of the Board of Education, as fine a specimen of the staunch and sturdy Scot as can be found this side of the Tweed, is the uncle of the groom, and the most astonished man in the city.

Facts Worth Knowing.

At $2 50 you can buy a pair of fine calf boots for men. At $1 00 a good pair of working shoes for men. At $1 25 men's heavy sole buckle shoes. At $1 50 gent's fine sewed, leather and lasting low shoes. At $2 00 fine sewed button shoes, low and high, for men. At $2 25 Gent's Fine Calf sewed buckle and Congress Gaiter. Also my home made fine calf, low and high, lace and button, plain and box toe boots and shoes at $3 00 and more, at G. D. Simen's, 78 Ohio street, near the Market, Allegheny. TW&S&W.

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We do not receive Five or Ten-cent Stamps in payment for subscriptions to The Weekly Post. Parties remitting for The Weekly will bear this in mind, as the stamps will be returned in every case.

Complaints have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880.

AMERICAN SKILL.

The intelligent reports of English consuls in this country in regard to the state of our trade and industries are very instructive, and give great interest to the "blue books" in which they are published. At the same time, however, they are probably more pleasant reading to our citizens than to our English cousins, who do not like to be told that their trade with this country is not only falling off, but in such a way as to make its future revival improbable. Thus, Consul Fonblanque, at New Orleans, writes that he has received a great many price lists and catalogues relating to British hardware, machinery and cutlery, accompanied by requests to make their contents known to dealers in his consular districts. He says:

> I have done my best, but I am afraid with little result. In the lower forms of hardware the British manufacturer cannot compete with the native producer, bad as his goods are, on account of the almost prohibitory duty. In the higher forms, such as cutlery, tools and instruments, I am afraid it must be admitted that the latter more than holds his own, and that, even if the duty were removed, British goods of this class would not find a market. I am told by competent authority that the finest class of cutlery, surgical and dental instruments, is produced here of a better quality and at a lower price than anywhere in Europe.

This probably surprised the "Sheffield grinders," but it has long been known in this country, and is the result of applied intelligence and invention and the employment of machinery. The English workman does not take to new things. He works by hand and makes no effort to get out of old ruts. The American manufacturer, on the contrary, as Mr. Foublanque truly says, "is not afraid of producing something that is new in shape, or material or action. The phrase 'new-fangled' is not used by his countrymen as a term of condemnation. On the contrary, to be of a new construction is a recommendation to them for anythihg, from an egg-whip to a steam engine, which may be offered to them for their choice. This being so, they do not care to spend an extra 30 or 50 per cent. for durability or finish. Things are made for them good enough for the purpose in view, and solid enough to last as long as required." Here is the secret of our industrial success in a nutshell. It is not that we sacrifice durability to cheapness at all, but we find it better to buy new and improved appliances than to patch up and hold on to the old ones. The faculty of invention, which our people possess in such a marked degree, is fostered and stimulated by the national recognition of the fact that novelty and improvement in all sorts of appliances is a main factor in industrial economy.

REPORT ON THE EXODUS.

The report of the Senate Select Committee on the Exodus and its causes, is a document which the Radicals will find it extremely difficult to wrestle with. The conclusion of the committee that the exodus is largely due to stimulating influence of aid societies in Washington, Topeka and Indianapolis, is comparatively of small importance; but the facts detailed to show that emigration was not due the causes which the stalwarts have put forward in explanation of it, are very significant and convincing. The conclusion of the committee that there was no deprivation of political rights or any hardship in condition to which discontent could legitimately be traced, and the facts upon which that conclusion is based, are especially significant. On this point the committee says, speaking of North Carolina, the State to which attention was directed:

> A minute examination into the situation of the colored men shows that the average rate of wages, according to the age and strength of the hand, for field labor, was from $8 to $15 per month, including board and house to live in, and garden and truck patches around the house, firewood and certain other privileges, all rent free. Those, added to the extra labor wages, which could be earned by hands during the season of gathering turpentine and rosin, or of picking cotton, made the general average of compensation for labor in that State quite equal to, if not better, than average in any Northern State to which these people were going, to say nothing of the climate of North Carolina, which was infinitely better adapted to them. The closest scrutiny could detect no outrage or violence inflicted upon their political rights in North Carolina for many years past. They all testified that they voted freely; that their votes were counted fairly; that no improper influence whatever was exerted over them, and that many were acquiring real estate and were enjoying precisely the same privileges for education that the whites were enjoying.

Concerning the alleged mistreatment of the colored people in courts of justice the committee says:

> The committee have ascertained that in many of the districts of the South the courts were under entire Republican control, judges, prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs, etc, all being Republicans, and that there were generally as many complaints from districts thus controlled as there were under the control of Democratic officials and that the whole of the complaints taken together might be said to be such as are generally made by the ignorant, who fail to receive in courts what they think is justice. Your committee found no State or country in the South into which this investigation extended where colored persons were excluded from juries either in theory or in practice. They found no county or district in the South where they were excluded, either in theory or practice, from their share in the management of county affairs and of the control of county government. On the contrary, wherever their votes were in a majority, we found that the offices were most generally divided among the people or among white people of their choice. Frequently we found the schools to be controlled by them, and especially that portion of the school fund which was allotted to their race; and the complaints which have been so often made of excessive punishment of the blacks by the courts, as compared with the whites, upon investigation proved to be either unfounded in fact, or, if, there was an apparent excess of punishment of a black man, the cause was ascertained to be in the nature of the crime with which he was charged or in the attendant circumstances.

The Committee found the educational advantages at the South insufficient, and far inferior to those of the North. But they found the school privileges, such as they were, shared equally by white and black; and they found also that the school funds were divided fairly according to numbers. Of the political outrages the Committee say:

> With regard to the political outrages which have formed the staple of complaint for many years against the people of the South, your committees diligently inquired and have to report that they found nothing, or almost nothing, new. Many old stories were revived or dwelt upon by zealous witnesses, but very few indeed ventured to say that any considerable violence or outrage had been exhibited toward the colored people of the South within the last few years, and still fewer of all those who testified on this subject, and who were evidently anxious to make the most of it, testified to anything as within their own knowledge. It was all hearsay, and nothing but hearsay, with rare exceptions.

After an examination of the relations existing between landlord and tenant at the South, which they find in exceptional cases disadvantageous to the latter, the Committee express the opinion that "the condition of the colored people of the South is not only as good as could have been reasonably expected, but is better than as if large communities were transferred to a colder and more inhospitable climate, thrust into competition with a different system of labor, among strangers who are not accustomed to them, their habits of thought and action, their idiosyncrasies and their feelings," They add, in concluding this branch of the report:

> While a gradual migration, such as circumstances dictate among the white races, might benefit the individual black man and his family, as it does those of the whites, we cannot but regard this wholesale attempt to transfer a people without means and without intelligence from the homes of their nativity in this manner as injurious to the people of the South, injurious to the people and labor system of the State where they go, and more than all injurious to the last degree to the black people themselves. That there is much in their condition to be deplored in the South, no one will deny; that that condition is gradually and steadily improving in every respect is really true.

Such a report, from such a source, cannot fail to have a marked effect in molding public opinion respecting the true condition of the colored man at the South, whatever effect it may have upon the "exodus." In general, it accords very fully with the conclusions which have been reached by most recent travelers at the South who have been at all impartial, and even with those reached by men like Talmage and Grant, who might not unreasonably be suspected of including to the partizan Republican view. It is a report that will do good.

CENSUS FACTS.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this census to the students of a high grade of politics and social science. The tables of population will be the basis of representation in Congress for ten years. Relatively the East and South will lose, while the West will make large gains. But there is, at least, one Southern State whose population has increased immensely. Texas will show up grandly. Of the Western States Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Colorada will make the best showing. In the mining and manufacturing districts of Pennsylvania there will be a large increase of population, but in the agricultural districts it will remain pretty much at a stand-still. The boys have gone west, and there are too many unmarried maidens. As this is the first census decade since slavery was abolished, the facts in regard to the negro race will be of great importance and worth all the speeches on the subject of the last ten years. The nine census enumeration which have taken place reveal the rapid progress of the country in a very startling way. The following are the figures:

	Whites.	Colored. Free.	Colored. Slaves.	Total.
1790	3,172,006	59,527	697,681	3,929,214
1800	4,296,380	107,652	890,358	5,294,390
1810	5,845,994	183,897	1,185,967	7,215,854
1820	7,839,552	229,586	1,531,645	9,600,783
1830	10,504,497	313,447	2,002,924	12,820,868
1840	14,159,648	377,932	2,482,661	17,019,641
1850	19,442,272	424,390	3,200,600	23,067,262
1860	26,690,780	476,748	3,950,046	31,118,974
1870	33,200,740	4,885,106	......	38,085,846

The estimate of General Walker is that the population shown by this census will be in excess of 50,000,000. The increase in population, except during the war decade from 1860 to 1870, has been remarkably uniform, as appears by the annexed statement:

	Per Cent.
1790 to 1800	35.10
1800 to 1810	36.38
1810 to 1820	36.06
1820 to 1830	32.51
1830 to 1840	33.52
1840 to 1850	35.83
1850 to 1860	35.11
1860 to 1870	22.65

Foreign immigration may be said to have first set in with great activity in 1832, when there were 60,000 arrivals. Previous to that, from 1820, they had ranged from 8,000 to 27,000 per annum, and in the twelve years amounted to only about 170,000. But from 1832 the increase was steady. In 1842 it passed 100,000, in 1847 exceeded 230,000, in 1850 went to 370,000 and in 1854 to 427,000. Then it fell off and in the two first years of the civil war was only about 90,000 each year. In 1870 the boom again commenced, and in 1872 the highest number recorded in any one year, 449,483, was reported. In 1873 the number was 437,000; then the panic interfered and there was a great falling off. It is estimated the immigration this year will reach 500,000, which will be the largest in our history, and will make the total of foreign immigration to the United States since 1820, when official reports were first made, about *ten millions five hundred thousand* human beings. What a tremendous power they and their descendants have been in advancing and maintaining the prosperity of the American nation!

EDITORIAL MENTION.

Beaconsfield is over seventy-five years of age and is reported to be in a marrying mood.

It is thought that Congress will adjourn on the 15th of June. This will give Democratic Senators and Representatives an opportunity to attend the National Convention at Cincinnati.

Senator Beck is about the only man in the U. S. Senate who does not expect to be nominated for President by one party or the other, and the reason he does not catch the disorder, is that he was born in Scotland.

Sarah Bernhardt will play at Booth's Theatre, New York, at the rate of $500 per night for sixty nights. Forty thousand dollars are deposited as security in the Bank of France. Sarah has rather a good thing of it.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is in a pretty solid state. It wants to now pay the city of Baltimore the balance of its $5,000,000 loan made to the company in 1854 and not due until 1890, to save interest. The balance due is about two and a half millions of dollars.

It is all well enough for the bosses of the Chicago Convention to take advantage of the names of Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas—but when the police reports in that city show up the names of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson arrested for drunkenness, we pause to consider what is in a name.

The New York *Herald* seems to be more affected by the uncertainty of the Convention's work than any other journal of the country. It flouted around naming candidates until it settled upon Grant, for the reason that his nomination appeared certain; now it takes it back, but refuses to make any more guesses.

"Who are you for President," said a reporter to Col. Bob Ingersoll, "I am for John Sherman, said Infidel Bob, "for President, and for General 'Old Probabilities,' Myer, for Vice President. I am for Sherman because he gave us the crops which made resumption possible, and I am for Meyer because he gave us the weather."

The reason why all our mills are running double turn and the men employed at good wages, is because of the tariff now in force. As it were the great demonstration by the iron workers at Beaver on Saturday ought to be enough to prevent any complaints on the part of thousands now out of employment, with the prospect of a long summer of idleness. The banners and speeches would indicate the flood tide of prosperity, which everybody knows is not the case, at least as relates to the iron interests.

Conkling in his appeal for Grant when placing him in nomination, endeavored to make a point in stating that when Grant refused to receive Dennis Kearney it meant his opposition to communism. This was for the ears and coin of the wealthy, and a neat way of putting the strong man before the Convention. But there were others besides Kearney he did notice in his march of triumph from sea to sea, which has much to do with the bitterness of McManes and others from Philadelphia, who failed to divert his eyes from the Drexels and other wealthy gentlemen whilst in that city, although appointment had been fixed for a meeting with the representatives of the people. Grant is wanted to fix bayonets the moment he hears of labor strikes in any corner of the country.

The New York *Herald* publishes a tabular statement of the sums expended up to this time of the money contributed through the *Herald* for the relief of the distress in Ireland, aggregating $178,740. Direct supply of means to buy food for persons in actual want carried away, as was intended by the donors, far the larger part of this total, though liberal aid has been given for schools, for clothing and for purchase of seed. Nine hundred and sixty dollars are entered as having been given to fishermen, and $5,000 not entered in the account is mentioned as advanced to fishermen for the purchase of tackle. With all the money thus handled, the committee makes a return of only $1,034 expenses, which the *Herald* regards as an achivement in economy honorable to the committee.

The payments on the public debt during the month of May have been remarkably large, amounting, in round numbers, to $16,000,000, or, precisely, $15,928,033.87. The United States will, at the close of the fiscal year on June 30, show a surplus of revenue of one hundred millions of dollars which will have been applied to the decrease of the national debt. This is a greater sum than has been similarly applied to the debt of England during the last forty years. The national debt of that country stood in 1817 at its maximum, £840,000,000. In 1887 it stood at £775,000,000. In 1836 it stood a £787,000,000, and in 1877 it was £775,000,000. Since that time it has fluctuated slightly, but in consequence of the late petty wars and preparations for great ones it has had a hard time to keep even. The debt of France has steadily increased. It is now about twenty per cent. greater than that of England, and more than double as large as that of the United States. There is no necessity the people of the United States should tax themselves to the extent of sixteen millions of dollars a month to make payments on the national debt. The sinking fund reduction of thirty millions a year is ample. Cut off the taxes.

Statistics are seldom interesting to the general reader, but those published in the "Statistical Abstract," issued from the Government printing office last week, will be found a rare exception. It appears from these statistics, that the whole number of emigrants arriving in this country during the nine years ending December 31, 1879, was 2,354,934. This is an average of over a quarter of a million a year, while the aggregate is nearly equal to the population of the United States at the close of the Revolutionary war. The number of English people arriving in this country during the nine years embraced in the statement, was 378,252, while in the same time there came from Ireland 365,268, and from Scotland 74,924. Thus Great Britain has lost 800,000 of her people in nine years, besides 200,000 who have settled in Canada. Of other nationalities there came to this country during the nine years 177,359 Scandinavians, 67,888 French, 33,983 Russians. The largest movement from Germany was during the years of 1871-72-73, immediately following the Franco-Prussian war, when the annual arrivals were respectively 82,544, 141,109, and 149,671. During the business depression in this country it dropped to less than one-fifth of its highest figure, then in 1879 it rose to 34,602. A very small proportion of these emigrants are of the pauper element, the majority of them being industrious working people, who start immediately for the West and become respected citizens. The class of foreigners landing on our shores has been steadily improving of late years, and it has never been of a higher character than the large emigration of 1880.

On the seventieth anniversary of Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour's birthday last Monday, his Albany friends sent him a very beautiful clock for his library. He planted two trees on the lawn in the rear of the old homestead now occupied by his brother, and then with his wife entertained a party of friends at his country home in Deerfield. The Utica *Herald* says of him:

> Governor Seymour never appeared better than now. He seems to have grown younger every day since he withdrew from politics. It is a rare pleasure to meet him in his daily visits to the city and listen to his conversation upon all conceivable subjects which can add to the comfort and happiness of humanity, excite new interest and pride in their homes and for their country, and give all good reasons for being glad that they were alive to enjoy all the good things that they deserve.

Michael McDonough, who died in New York on Wednesday, is said to have been 108 years of age. He claimed to have been born in Galway, Ireland, in 1771. In early life he was a smuggler and pilot off the north coast of Ireland. When, in 1796, Gen. Hoche, the French commander, after subduing the Vendean rebellion, attempted to land in Ireland, McDonough was the pilot of the French vessels and was blown off to sea. Subsequently he joined the Irish insurgents and would have participated in the battle of Vinegar Hill but for the fact that before the day of the engagement his men all got gloriously drunk. In 1858 he came to America and has since lived in New York city.

OUR UNTILLED LANDS.

Where the European Immigrants are Hurrying.

We have not heard of a single effort on the part of the Exodus Committee to help locate the fifty-five thousand people, who came from Europe during the month of May and landed in New York—but then they are white which makes a difference. The amount of untilled land in some of our territories is set forth as follows:

Montona has a hundred millions of acres of vacant lands, with only 35,000 people.

Dakota, nearly four hundred miles square of vacant lands, with 160,000 people.

Wyoming, one hundred square miles, with but 25,000 people.

Arizona has 73,000,000 acres, with 30,000 people, exclusive of Indians.

Idaho has 55,000,000 acres, with 20,000 people. In this connection H. C. Carey says:

"Men starve in Ireland for want of employment, and yet the distance between them and those people who here earn a dollar a day is one that could be overcome at the expense of fifteen or twenty dollars."

The people of Ireland now are having a widespread famine, and yet we need these people all! Our Territories want to become States! Says Bishop: "It cannot be disguised that the Industrial crisis which has paralyzed our national vitality is the legitimate offspring of an unwarranted expansion of manufacturing industry."

Now the French nation has of her population 60 per cent. of them engaged in agriculture, in the United States only 15 per cent. are farmers!

We must *break up* these *hives* of revolution any cities. The government mustemploy the unemployed and assist the willing poor to produce wealth.

John Stuart Mill affirmed that "colonization in the present state of the world is the very best affair of business in which the capital of an old and wealthy country can possibly engage." And another writer says: "No 'old and wealthy country' ever planted its colonies under such favorable auspices as now invite the American people to similar enterprise as their 'best affair of business.' Surplus land awaits surplus labor, while surplus capital needs their employment, and foreign nations demand surplus productions."

It is the only medicine I would give to my Baby, a mother said, speaking of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. At all drug stores, 25 cents.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens has just passed her seventieth year.

Only one of the late Brigham Young's daughters was a thorough blonde.

Ex-Queen Isabella, it is stated, is about to visit England, which she has long wished to see.

Senator Brown of Georgia is a Baptist, and lately gave $50,000 to an institution of that church.

Richard III. as an opera is the latest effort to set Shakespeare to music. The composer is Signor Canepa.

A Kalamazoo hen has been laying an egg on which is the inscription:—"Beware of a third-term President. 1880. War."

It is said that about twelve hundred of the freedmen who emigrated from Alabama to Northern States have returned.

Miss Emily Faithfull will visit America in October in order to deliver her lecture on "Social Shams and Modern Extravagances."

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, is making a vigorous canvass for re-election, and his adherents have already carried several counties.

Verdi is at work on a new opera entitled *Othello*. It will be brought out this coming autumn in Paris, with Adelina Patti as "Desdemona."

M. Henri Say's new yacht, now being built in Maryland, is to cost nearly $300,000. It is expected to reach the speed of eighteen miles an hour.

The *Nation* pronounced all the Presidential tables in the newspapers unreliable, and then made a little table of its own, in which it gives 44 votes to Illinois.

A Paris despatch states that Sara Bernhatdt has accepted an offer for an engagement in the United States for 100 nights, the season to begin November next.

Benjamin Noyes, the notorious insurance man, who served a term in the New Jersey State Prison, has opened an "Operatives' Savings Bank" in New Haven, Conn.

General Zachariah Taylor's grave at Louisville, Kentucky, was decorated with flowers by General James A. Ekin and a detail of regular army soldiers last Saturday.

Mr. S. N. D. North of the Utica *Herald* has been appointed special agent of the census for the collection of statistics of the newspaper and publishing interests of the United States.

Although the "Grant Senatoral group" are conspicuous enough at Chicago, it is said that fewer members of the two branches of Congress are there than have heretofore attended national conventions.

Blaine is reported as saying to a group of Senators on Tuesday: "As for me the people can survive my defeat, but they will find it hard to survive Grant's nomination. The great object is the defeat of Grant."

Don Cameron's large mustache makes his face appear somewhat smaller than it really is, and his manner of wearing his clothes gives him more of a boyish figure than belongs to one who is fairly muscular.

A California journal denounces the newspapers of several rival towns for what it calls their continual howling for the the establishment of impracticable business enterprises at commercially undesirable points.

The Rev. Mr. Haweis says of the poet Browning: "He is passionately wedded to this world, everything about it is full of teeming interest for him; and yet the motto he has selected for death rules, life—it is the eternal 'Prospice' or 'Beyond.'"

The undertakers of this State are going to have a convention at Utica, June 16. Those who suppose this will be a funeral gathering are mistaken. There are no jollier people than undertakers—when off duty.—*Buffalo Express.*

William Reynolds was so popular among his fellow workmen, in an Alabama factory, that they bought a watch to present to him. Just before he was to have been informed of the matter he committed suicide, while laboring under the hallucination that they were jealous and intended to ruin him.

Mr. G. H. Boughton's 'Evangeline" in the London Academy Exhibition, is described by the critic of the London *Telegraph* as a single figure in a kirtle of pale green, holding a pitcher and marked by this good and gentle painter's familiar qualities—thoughtfulness, earnestness refinement, and the slightest tinge of melancholy."

Business at New Orleans. So far this year New Orleans has received 1,450,000 and already shipped, foreign and coastwise, 1,515,000 bales, and the total exports will probably exceed 1,700,000 bales valued at $90 000,000. The *Picayune* says that the season has been a prosperous one, and the producers as well as the merchants have reaped substantial profits.

Madame Modjeska impresses an English critic as having "an interesting expressive face, a voice full of persuasion and sweetness, melting in its softer moments and never harsh in its power, a lithe and plastic figure, with a command of delicate arrangement and unstudied attitude, a walk as light and airy as can be given to one.

Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, is a tall, slender, delicate-looking boy, slightly resembling his grandfather. His brother George is short, stout, and round-headed. The Prince's eldest daughter is rather plain, but the other little girls are exceedingly pretty especially the blooming and spirited little Princess Maud.

Professor Geiger sat in an easy chair on the deck, looking very pale. The compassionate captain asked him how he felt. "Miserable, miserable, I'm sick, captain, I'm sick, I have paid tribute to Neptune till I've lost everything." "But," said the captain, "I see you still have your boots left." "Yes," said the Professor faintly, "but they were on the outside."

"J. Don Cameron," says the Albany *Journal*, a well-known citizen of Pennsylvania, committed suicide in the first degree at Chicago on Monday evening. It is uncertain what his last words were. Some say he passed out with the remark 'Not any Sunday-school in mine;' others say his valedictory took the shape of the political inquiry, 'Who will care for Pennsylvania now?'"

Mr. Clark Mills is reported by the Nashville *Banner* as axious to make an equestrian statue of General J. E. Johnston. "I could take it at $15,000, which is only about half the usual price," said Mr. Mills to a reporter. "I got $35,000 for each of Jackson's, and I'll do it cheaper than any one else's. It will take $5,000 worth of metal, and fully two years to do the work.'

The Morquis of Lorne in declining an invitation to visit Boston in September on the occasion of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the place says, through his secretary: "He must postpone a visit which personally he would delight in making, the more so as the office he has now the honor to hold would have enabled him to express on the part of neighbors the hearty good wishes which attend the citizens of Boston and the American people on the part of the Dominion."

An Extensive Planter.—Mr. John Burnside, of New Orleans, now owns and operates eight sugar plantations in Louisiana, with an aggregate of 3,387 acres of cane, from which were produced last season 6,084,000 pounds of sugar and 7,290 barrels of molasses. At the rates current during the present season Mr. Burnside must have realized from his crops the enormous sum of $560,000. Mr. Burnside, went to New Orleans from Virginia a poor youth, but at the time war broke out was doing the largest mercantile business in that city.

Thirty-six years ago a Connecticut deacon violently objected because it was proposed that a violin should be used in his church. Twenty years ago he said that no one but the devil could have suggested a melodeon. Nine years ago he said that he would never go to that church again if the contralto and tenor singers were paid $100 a piece by the year. Last week he was in New York inquiring for a boy who could pump an organ while his daughter, fresh from school, played a hymn to the tune "When Johnnie comes marching home."

The bank at Hagerstown, Md., lost its President and cashier by death, fifteen years ago, and its affairs were left in a chaotic condition. The new officers were convinced that about $10,000 was missing, but the evidence of the loss was so unsatisfactory that nothing was done. Lately some old packages in the vault of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore were examined, and in one $10,000 in good railroad bonds was found. This turns out to belong to the Hagerstown bank, having been deposited as collateral for a loan and no record made of it.

GENERAL PLAISTED.

The Fusion Candidate for Governor of Maine.

H. M. Plaisted, the Greenback-Democratic candidate for Governor in Maine, had been a Republican all his life until his recent turn to Greenbackism. He served through the war, rising to the rank of Brevet-Major-General, was two years in the Legislature, a delegate to the National Convention in 1868, Attorney General of the State from 1873 to 1875, and a Republican member of the Forty-fourth Congress. In his speech to the Convention on Tuesday he said:

> "I am utterly opposed to the system that would trim the currency of the country to a coin basis, a system that will end in forcing the nose of the people to the grindstone. Then, the system of national banks is to be considered. I do not blame the bondholders; they are but looking after their own interests, and man is selfish. I stand, however, on the platform of Thomas Jeffersen—equal privileges, on special privileges, equal rights for all. It is not the use, but the abuse of government that we would abolish. But gentlemen, I did not come to make a speech. I have been too busy with other and exhaustive labors; but there are many things said about me. They even say that I am not a Greenbacker; that I would vote for Grant. I believe that I have the best reasons for thinking that he is personally honest. I honor him for what he has done. Almost the last word that I said to him was this: 'If I could believe that any one man was essential to the salvation of the nation, you might well be said to have saved the country.' But is that any reason why I should vote for him? No; not when, if nominated, he would be nominated at the bidding of the Senatorial ring. When a man says I would vote for Grant he lies at haphazard. Again, it is said I may vote for Blaine. I like Mr. Blaine, and my personal relations with him have always been pleasant, and four years ago I was for him for President of the United States. To-day, standing where he does, Mr. Blaine could not expect my vote, and if he expected it he would not get it."

An Engulfed Mountain.

[Potosi (Mexican) paper.]

Adjacent to the hacienda of Santa Catarina, about twenty leagues to the east of San Luis Potisi, a very remarkable freak of nature has occurred, the facts concerning which we have received from a gentleman who visited the scene. On the 7th inst. the people of the hacienda were aroused by a startling noise resembling thunder. Upon assembling to see what was the matter it was soon discovered that a small mountain in the immediate neighborhood had sunk into the earth, and it must have gone out of sight like a flash. Our informant, with others, made observations, and learned that the aperture thus opened was 650 feet in length, 490 in width, and its depth about 300 feet. It was with great difficulty the rim of the cavern was approached, as all about there were great yawning fissures which threaten to open still wider. To miss a step there was a danger of finding a grave in the depths beneath. After these brief observations the exploring parties retired hurriedly from the scene, as the earth was trembling and shaking as if upon a balance. This strange phenomena is situated in the *tierra caliente* (warm region,) and mesquites and palm trees flourish all about. Whenever any parts of the earth along the rim of the cavern fell into the depths immense clouds of white dust issued forth. This dust was carried about by the winds and made all the trees perfectly white. Speculation is rife as to whether the mountain sank owing to earthquake influences, or was the result of gas explosion. It could not be attributed to the former very well, as no shocks were felt in the neighborhood.

The Busy Lie Bureau.

[New York Bulletin.]

Reports have been freely published within the few days past that ex-Governor Tilden and Mr. J. C. Flood of California, have been buying largely of Sutro Tunnel stock, with a view of controlling that work. It was also asserted that large blocks of that stock had recently passed into the hands of these gentlemen. In conversation with a *Bulletin* representative on Saturday, Mr. Tilden denied the enterprise in question. He said: "I am not interested in the Sutro Tunnel; never contemplated such a thing, and do not know how the report originated." Mr. Tilden remarked that it was his fate to be constantly misrepresented in the newspapers. It was only the other day that he was announced as having attended a rapid transit meeting in Brooklyn, when the fact was he had nothing whatever to do with it. He also denied that he was financially interested in the New York, Ontario and Western railroad enterprise, with which his name has often been connected of late.

"Sellers' Liver Pills" stand unrivaled in the United States for curing biliousness, sick headache, &c.

THE KEMBLE BRIBERY.

Condemnation of his Pardon by the Baptist Ministerial Conference.

Clark's Green, Pa., June 5.—The Riot Bribery bill, by which Kemble and his confederates made Pennsylvania odious will not down, but, like the alleged ghost of *Banquo*, persists in coming forth upon unpleasant occasions. While Don Cameron, who came from the United States Senate to lobby for the infamous measure in the Harrisburg Legislature last winter, is airing his golden locks in Chicago endeavoring to make an empire, a body of of plain, sensible, God-fearing men, know as the Baptist Ministerial Conference of Notheastern Pennsylvania, have been in session here and put their seal of condemnation upon the Kemble-Cameron compact, by which it was proposed to fleece the State out of four millions of doolars. Here is what the good brethren have said on the bribery business:

> Whereas, We believe that impartial justice should be administered by our courts to all classes, making no discrimination on the ground of social position or wealth, save as the greater degree of light and opportunity carries with it the greater degree of gilt: and,
>
> Whereas, The corruption of our legislative bodies is one of the gravest dangers affecting our civilization and our free institutions adding to the burden of taxation and debasing the standard of public and private morals: and,
>
> Whereas, It becomes the ministers of the Gospel to see a peculiar interest in whatever relates to the moral character and the highest welfare of the Commonwealth and the Nation; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That we express our sincere and earnest acknowledgment to his Honor, John J. Pearson, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Twelfth District of the State of Pennsylvania for the just and not unduly severe sentence pronounced upon the men convicted of attempting to bribe members of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He won the gratitude of all good citizens by imposing a sentence which had some meaning, and which was likely to act as a preventive of similar crimes in the future.
>
> *Resolved*, That we cannot too strongly utter our condemnation of the action of the Board of Pardons, and of his Excellency the Governor, who, assuming without constitutional authority the exercise of judicial functions, relieved the criminals of all the more significant portion of their sentence, and have done this in a manner which violated their own established rules, and allowed no opportunity for a fair hearing of the friends of public justice.
>
> *Resolved*, That we return our thanks to all who, in their position as legislators or in other official stations, have labored to promote public honesty, and to prevent bribery or to bring those guilty of public offences to their merited punishment; among these we would specially mention the Hon. C. S. Wolfe of Lewisburg, Union county.

These resolutions were discussed with great earnestness, one white-haired brother declaring that he had not been so severely shocked in the whole course of his life as when he learned of Gov. Hoyt's great haste to the rescue of the arch-briber Kemble. The home of the Attorney General of the State, Henry W. Palmer, is quite close here. His father owns the turnpike over which the ministers drove to meeting, and as great things had been expected of him, his conduct in signing the pardon was severely denounced. A speaker said he did not think the political machine was of such an approved pattern as to sweep Hank Palmer down, but henceforth his faith in human nature would not be very firm. The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and a hope was expressed that they might be printed in some independent newspaper with backbone enough to tell the devil that the Lord was not on the side of the machine.

WASHINGTON.

Sundry Civil Bill to Come Before the Senate To-day.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1880.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations has finished consideration of the Sundry Civil bill, and added about $1,000,000 to the amount of appropriation and will report it to the full committee to-morrow morning. The full committee will probably have it ready to report to the Senate to-morrow afternoon, and it can be passed in two days unless Senator McPherson makes his threatened fight for an appropriation of $4,000,000 to complete unfinished monitors. McPherson will occupy two days in presenting his side of this question if he takes it up. Unless McPherson causes unnecessary delay Beck says Congress can get through and adjourn by the 16th inst.

CURRENT TOPICS.

General Hatch telegraphs from Fort Craig under date of May 31st, that his four companies are reduced to about one hundred, and Indian Scouts are in pursuit of the Indians going into Mexico. There are about one hundred warriors in the party.

Agle Takato, Secretary of the Japanese legation in Washington, committed suicide last evening. The only clue to the cause of the suicide was a letter left by the deceased in which he stated he had been concerned in the insurrection of 1877 in Japan and had forfeited his honor.

WOLVES IN THE FOLD.

The Unhappy Fate of a Very Young Sunday School Girl.

Some two months ago Viola Smith, a girl only fourteen years old, living in Prattsburgh, New York, accused the Rev. N. B. Randall, a Methodist preacher, of improper language and improper conduct towards her. At first the girl confided the matter to her parents only, but her father being indignant, induced her to make a public accusation. This made an excitement and made it necessary for Randall to submit to a church trial. The jury consisting of five Methodist preachers, after deliberating over the evidence, stood three for coviction and two for acquittal, but compromised on the equivocal verdict that "Randall was not guilty, but must not preach in Prattsburg any more." Randall's friends tried to impair the girl's character, but could find nothing definite against her. Since the trial she has been much depressed, and last Saturday took a quantity of acetate of lead; this not working as rapidly as she desired, she scraped the quicksilver from the back of a looking-glass and swallowed it, following that up by a quantity of liquid face paint, which she had been told was a dead poison. This combination caused the most intense pain, and a doctor was summoned who succeeded in saving her life, though she is still in a critical condition. The Rev. N. R. Randall left Prattsburgh immediately after his trial, and is now engaged in the insurance business in a neighboring city.

Bribery at Chicago.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Singular as it may seem, the first man to scent corruption in the National Republican Convention comes from Dauphin county and lives within a mile of Senator Don Cameron's home. The proprietor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* telegraphs to that paper to Chicago: "It is currently charged that Bartlett, Secretary of Senator Blaine's Committee, was using money, Jay Gould's money it is called, to influence delegates. Of course I know nothing as to the truth of this charge, but I do know that two Pennsylvania delegates were offered $3,000 to disobey their instructions, and the offer came from two Pennsylvanians who, if I gave their names, would be recognized as reformers in a county adjoining our own.

Woman's Wisdom.

"She insists that is more importance, that her family shall be kept in perfect health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness, with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—Ed. 21

AS WE GROW OLD.

As we grow old, our yesterdays
  Seem very dim and distant:
We grope, as those in darkened ways,
  Through all that is existent;
Yet far-off days shine bright and clear
  With suns that long have faded.
And faces dead seem strangely near
  To those that life has shaded.

As we grow old our tears are few
  For friends most lately taken,
But fall—as falls the summer dew
  From roses lightly shaken—
When some chance word or idle strain,
  The chords of memory sweeping,
Unlock the flood-gates of our pain
  For those who taught us weeping.

As we grow old our smiles are rare
  To those who greet us daily,
Or, if some living faces wear
  The look that beamed so gaily
From eyes long closed—and we should smile
  In answer to their wooing,
'Tis but the Past that shines the while
  Our power to smile renewing.

As we grow old our dreams at night
  Are never of the morrow;
They come with vanished pleasure bright,
  Or dark with olden sorrow;
And when we wake the names we say
  Are not of any mortals,
But of those in some long dead day
  Passed through life's sunset's portals.

SARH WILSON.

And Her Curious Adventures in Colonial Times.

[St. Louis Republican.]

Sarh Wilson is not a romantic looking or poetically sounding name, but it was once borne by a woman who got a good deal of the romance of the crime and deception out of her life and situation. The English Government used to send to her American colonies people who were not quite bad enough to hang, and not good enough to live in England. This class of criminals were usually sentenced to five, seven or nine years' penal servitude, and were sent across the Atlantic to spend the time. From their prison-ship they were sold to merchants or planters, generally the latter, as bondsmen-and-women for the term of their sentence; and Great Britain thus got rid of many of its pestering people at a good price, and had no further care of its convicts. The colonial purchasers were trusted to hold on to the slaves for whom they had paid, and get the worth of the money out of them.

In 1770 Sarah Wilson, maid of the Hon. Miss Vernon, sister of Lady Grosvenor, entered the apartments of Queen Charlotte, broke open a cabinet and took therefrom many diamonds and other valuable jewels, together with a miniature of the Queen. She was not seen committing the act nor were any of the stolen valuables found in her possession when arrested nor in any subsequent search. Suspicion rested upon her from the fact that she had appeared in the queen's apartments where she had no honest business, having gained access by back stairs, and frightened the queen and her attendants. She was let off then, but when the robbery was done Sarah Wilson had to suffer for it. She was sentenced to seven years and to America to be sold into servitude for the term. A Maryland planter bought her. She did not stay in his family long, however, for she left without permission, and Sarah Wilson could not be found in all the region round. Soon there came great news of a distinguished visitor and traveler in Virginia and the Carolinas. It was no less a personage than the Princess Susanna Caroline Matilda, or a richly dressed woman claiming that noble name, who asserted that she was a sister of the queen. She wore diamonds and rubies and showed a miniature of the queen, looked like a queen's sister and was believed in. She played her part of a traveling princess with dignity, was feted and had her hand kissed by the admiring British colonists. She really lived and moved and had her being like a queen. She was liberal in the promise of favors from herself, and also from her royal sister. She gave away positions in the royal household, in the treasury, and army and navy, and large sums of money were forced upon her for these promises. The people thoroughly believed in her until an advertisement came from Frederick county, Maryland, announcing that Sarah Wilson, a convict servant, who had changed her name to "Princess Susanna Caroline Matilda," and gave it out that she was her majesty's sister, had run away from the subscriber. &c. The princess took fright and sudden flight from her friends in the South, and was lost sight of for a long time. She finally drifted by circuitous wanderings into New York, where she hoped to lose herself in the city, but a newspaper announced her arrival as "the lady who had passed through several of the Southern colonies under the name and character of Carolina Matilda, Marchioness de Waldegrave, &c." Sarah Wilson was caught and taken back in bondage in Maryland, where she remained with her master until the revolution broke out, and she was lost again in the whirlwind of that time. She played the princess at any rate until she had worn out her dresses and disposed of all of her jewels. She had even turned the miniature of her alleged sister, the queen, into cash. Her name found a place in English history on account of her strange adventures. A notice is given her in "Doran's Lives of the Queens of England of the House of Hanover," which shows that her adventures in America were the subject of discussion in the drawing-rooms of Queen Charlotte. One mystery about Sarah Wilson remains unsolved. How did she manage to conceal and carry with her into penal servitude the stolen jewels and miniature, and probably some dresses which enabled her to appear in the proper costume of the character she assumed? The jewels were stolen and never found, the dresses probably would not have been missed from the queen's or her English mistress' wardrobe, but that she smuggled these valuables away and played her part with them in the colonies cannot be questioned.

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The Idleness of Girls.

[St. Nicholas Magazine.]

Another great mistake that many of our girls are making, and that their mothers are either encouraging or allowing them to make, is that of spending their time out of school in idleness, or in frivolous amusements, doing no work to speak of, and learning nothing about the practical duties and the serious cares of life. It is not only in the wealthier families that the girls are growing up indolent and unpracticed in household work; indeed, I think that more attention is paid to the industrial training of girls in the wealthiest families than in the families of mechanics and of people in moderate circumstances, where the mothers are compelled to work hard all the while.

"Within the last week," says one of my correspondents, "I have heard two mothers, worthy women in most respects, say, the first, that her daughter never did any sweeping. Why if she wants to say to her companions, 'I never swept a room in my life,' and takes any comfort in it, let her say it; and yet that mother is sorrowing much over the shortcomings of that very daughter. The other, said she, would not let her daughter do anything in the kitchen. Poor deluded woman! She did all it herself instead!"

The habits of indolence and of helplessness that are thus formed are not the greatest evils resulting from this bad practice; the selfishness that it fosters is the worst thing about it. How devoid of conscience, how lacking in all true sense of tenderness, or even of justice, a girl must be who will thus consent to devote all her time out of school to pleasuring, while her mother is bearing all the heavy burdens of the household! And the foolish way in which mothers themselves sometimes talk about this, even in the presence of their children, is mischievious in the extreme. "O, Hattie is so absorbed with her books, or her crayons, or her embroidery, that she takes no interest in househould matters, and I do not like to call upon her." As if the daughter belonged to a superior order of beings, and must not soil her hands nor ruffle her temper, with necessary housework! The mother is the drudge; the daughter is the fine lady for whom she toils. No mother who suffers such a state of things as this can preserve the respect of her daughter, and the respect of her daughter no mother can afford to lose.

The result of all this is to form in the minds of many girls not only a distaste for labor, but a contempt for it, and a purpose to avoid it as long as they live by some means or other.

There is scarcely one of these forty letters which does not mention this as one of the chief errors in the training of our girls at the present day. It is not universal, but it is altogether too prevalent. And I want to say to you, girls, that if you are allowing yourselves to grow up with such habits of indolence and such notions about work, you are preparing f or yourselves a miserable future.

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Viceroys of Ireland.

It is remarkable that the men usually selected for the office of viceroy of Ireland are those who do not possess an acre of Irish property. This was the case with the Duke of Marlborough, with Lord Spencer, and is so now with Lord Cowper. Lord Cowper promises to prove an excellent selection, and Mr. Gladstone is very fortunate in getting him to take the position. He is the son of the late lady Palmerston's eldest son by her first marriage, is 45, and graduated at Oxford as first class in the school of law and modern history. The Cowpers owe their rise to a lawyer who became lord chancellor, and was granduncle to the poet Cowper, but they had long before that been a family of good standing. Lord Cowper possesses an agglomeration of wealth which has devolved on him largely through accident. Both his great-uncles, successively Viscounts Melbourne, having died childless, their property, some $100,000 a year, devolved on their sister, Lady Palmerston, and passed at her death to Lord Cowper, who will, besides, inherit a great estate in right of his mother, co-heiress of her father, the late Earl de Gray, and consequently first cousin to the new viceroy of India, Lord Ripon. Lord Cowper married a daughter of Lord Norhampton, but he has no chidren, which in the case of a viceroy's wife, is no misfortune, inasmuch as she can devote all the more time to the representative functions of the office, which fall quite as much on her as on her husband. A romantic story attaches to Lady Cowper, who is a most attractive character. The late Lord St. Maur, eldest son of the duke of Somerset, fell passonately in love with her, but the sentiment was not reciprocated. Ultimately he formed relations with a person beneath him in position, entirely on account of her extraordinary resemblance to Lady Cowper, and dying under very painful circumstances, his children by this lady are understood to be adopted by his mother, the whilom "queen of beauty," and only survivor of the famous Sheridan sisters. Lord Cowper, who was made a knight of the Garter by his step-father, has at least $350,000 a year to spend, so that Dublin society may look forward to seeing "the thing deuced well done." The new viceroy is an exceptionally well-read, well-informed man. His chief abode is in Hertfordshire, where his near neighbors is Lord Salisbury, and notwithstanding political divergencies, these Hertfordshire magnates are on very friendly terms.

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An Indignant Southern Woman.

[Detroit Free Press.]

In the Spring of 1865, when Sheridan's cavalry moved to the Shenandoah Valley to have a last wrestle with Early's troopers, a halt was made by a portion of the Union force near Waynesborough. Guards were thrown out to protect property, and among others the house ot a lone and aged widow received such protection. Two mounted cavalrymen were stationed at the front door, and it was half an hour or so before any stir in, or around the house gave token that it was inhabited. Then the widow limped to the door on a crutch and called one of the guards to her, and asked:

"What are you doing here?"

"We are guards to protect you and your property," was the reply.

"Well, you needn't fool away any time here. Early he come and he took our hay. Then Sheridan he come and he took our corn. Then Mosby he stole our hams and 'taters. Then Sheridan took our flour and cider. Then Early run off all our horses. All I had left this morning was an old sick mule and meal enough for one hoe-cake. The mule he died two hours ago, and I've just eaten the last of the cake, and if you can find any thing worth guarding here you can have it and tote it off."

"But some of the soldiers may disturb you."

"I guess not," she said, as she pointed to the spot where a cannon-ball had torn through the house. "The day that hole was shot through there I was rocking and singing the 'Pilgrim's Hope,' and I didn't miss a rock nor drop a note! I don't hardly think one brigade of horse sojers can disturb me very much. You'll obleege me by joggin along!"

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A Strange Story.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

A strange story comes from Constantinople. A few nights ago, so runs the version of the affair given in a German paper, three robbers, armed to the teeth, broke into the house of a Prussian living in Constantinople. Threatening to forthwith murder him if he resisted, they compelled the owner to submit to being bound, and then demanded from him his valuables and money. The Prussian at once gave up his gold watch and some £4 of Turkish money which he had in his pockets; but this small booty did not satisfy the robbers. Again they threatened death, and finally obliged the bound and helpless man to tell them where they would find the key to his business safe. This safe happened to be in a room on the third floor, at the top of the house, and thither the three robbers, having obtained the key, hastened, leaving the owner bound and threatening to return and shoot him if he should call for assistance. But as they went up stairs his wife, who had been watching what was taking place from another room, slipped quietly in and cut the bonds of her husband. Arming themselves with revolvers, the pair crept quietly up the stairs, came upon the robbers absorbed in dividing among themselves the contents of the safe, and without a word shot down two of them. The third threw down his weapons and begged for mercy. Turning the tables upon him the Prussian bound his late assailant fast, and leaving his wife to watch over him with a loaded revolver in her hand, hastened to the nearest zaptish station. There he found the officer in charge absent, and on inquiring for a sub-officer was told that both of the latter were also away. Thereupon the Prussian asked four of the men to accompany him to his house and take the bound burglar into custody. Arrived in the room where the two men had been shot the zaptiehs looked at the two corpses, looked at the prisoner, and recognized in the former the two sub-officers, and in the latter the officer of their own guard,

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SOLDIERS DREAMS.

Some Which Told of Wounds and Death.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A week previous to the battle of Fair Oaks a New York volunteer who passed the night in a tent of a member of the Third Michigan Infantry got up in the morning looking very glum and down-hearted, and when rallied about his fancied home-sickness he replied:

"I have only one week to live! I had a dream last night which has settled the business for me and lots of others. A week from to-day a battle will be fought and thousands of men will be slain. My regiment will lose over a hundred men, and I shall be killed while charging across a field."

The men laughed at his moody spirit, but he turned upon them and said:

"Your regiment will also be in the fight, and when the roll is called after the fight you will have nothing to be merry over. The two Sergeants who were in here last night will be killed among the trees. I saw them lying dead as plainly as I now see you. One will be shot in the breast and the other in the groin, and dead men will be thick around them."

The battle took place just a week after. The dreamer was killed in full sight of every man in the Third, before the fight was an hour old, and within twenty minutes after the two Sergeants and six of their comrades were dead in the woods, hit exactly where the dreamer said they would be. More than fifty men will bear witness to the truth of this statement.

Just before the battle of Cedar Creek a camp sentinel, who was off duty temporarily and trying to put in a little sleep, dreamed that he went out on a scout. A mile to the right of our camp he came upon a log barn, and as it began to rain just then he sought shelter, or was about to, when he heard voices and discovered that the place was already occupied. After a little investigation he discovered that three Confederate scouts had taken up their quarters for the night in the place, and he therefore moved away. The sentinel awoke with such a vivid remembrance of details that he asked permission to go over and confer with one of the scouts. When the log barn was described to this man, he located it at once, having passed it a dozen times. The dreamer described the highway, exactly as it was, giving every hill and turn, and the scout put such faith in the remainder of the dream that he took four soldiers, one of whom was the dreamer, and set out for the place. Three Confederate scouts were asleep in the straw, and were taken without a shot being fired. The dreamer and its results were known to hundreds of Sheridan's cavalry, and has been alluded to at reunions.

The night before the cavalry fight at Brandy Station, a trooper who slept as his horse jogged along in column, dreamed that a certain Captain in his regiment would be unhorsed in a fight next day, and while rising from his fall would be wounded in the left knee. Everything was so clear to the dreamer that he took opportunity to find the Captain and relate his dream.

"Go to Texas with your croaking!" was all the thanks he received, but he had his revenge. In the very first charge, next day, the Captain was unhorsed by the breaking of the girth, and was pitched head over heels into a patch of briars. As he struggled out a shell killed his horse and two men, and one of the flying pieces of iron mashed the Captain's left leg to a bloody pulp. He is now a resident of Ohio, and his wooden leg is indisputable evidence that dreams sometimes come to pass.

While McClellan was besieging Yorktown the fun was not all on one side. The Confederates had plenty of shot and shell, and they sent them out with intent to kill. One morning a Michigan man who was in the trenches walked back to a spot on which three officers were eating breakfast, and warned them that they were in great peril. On the night previous he had dreamed that he had looked at his watch, and marked that it was a quarter of seven, when a shell hit the ground behind him and tore up the earth in a terrible way. It was now twenty minutes of seven, and he besought the officers to leave the spot at once. His earnest manner induced them to comply, and they had only reached cover when a Confederate shell struck the earth where they had been grouped and made an excavation into which a horse could have been rolled with room to spare.

Three days before the affair at Keley's Ford a Corporal in the Sixth Michigan Cavalry dreamed that a brother of his, who was a Sergeant in another company, would have his horse killed in action, and would immediately mount a dark bay horse with a white nose. Within five minutes both horse and rider would be killed by a shell. This dream was related to more than a score of comrades fully two days before the fight. Early in the action the Sergeant's horse was struck square in the forehead by a bullet and dropped dead in his tracks. It was scarcely three minutes before a white horse carrying a blood-stained saddle galloped up to the Sergeant and halted. He remembered the dream and refused to mount the animal, and soon after picked up a black horse. The white nosed animal was mounted by a second Corporal in another regiment, and horse and rider were torn to fragments by a shell, in full sight of four companies of the Sixth. These things may seem very foolish now, but there was a time when a soldier's dream saved General Kirkpatrick's life: when a dream changed Custer's plans for three days: when a dream prevented General Tolbert's camp from a surprise and capture: and when a dream gave General Sheridan more accurate knowledge of Early's forces than all the scouts could gather.

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We have no hesitation in recommending to our readers Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer as a sure cure for dandruff, and preserve the natural color of the hair.

IRON WORKERS' HOLIDAY.

Rousing Demonstration by Hard Fisted Protectionists.

Over Twenty Thousand People at the Amalgamated Association Picnic.

Strong Speeches by Hopkins, Bishop, Bayne and Others—Scenes and Incidents of the Day.

The tariff demonstration by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers at Beaver, on Saturday, was certainly a grand success in point of attendance. Fully twenty thousand people were present, representing all the iron and steel manufacturing towns in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Eastern Ohio. The day was pleasant and every iron worker embraced the opportunity to give his wife and children, or his sweet-heart, a a day's enjoyment in the country. The affair resolved itself into an immense picnic, at which each sought and found enjoyment which most tickled his or her fancy. Tariff speeches were made and tariff resolutions adopted, but the formal meeting at which these proceedings were had was but a small feature of the day.

The first delegation arrived at Beaver shortly after seven o'clock and at once marched to the fair grounds. An admission fee of ten cents was charged all save those who had regular railroad excursion tickets which admitted the holders within the gates. From that hour on till three o'clock the railroads kept pouring people into the town until every iron or steel town of the three sections mentioned was represented. The delegations came marching into the gates headed by brass bands, and with flags and banners flying. The banners of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny delegations attracted most attention. Among the numerous mottoes were these: "Free trade means bankruptcy for our manufacturers and starvation for our mechanics." "A reduction in the tariff means a reduction in our wages." "American iron puddled at $5 00 a ton cannot compete with British iron puddled at $2 00 a ton." "We are for tariff, self-preservation and the good of the whole country." "We are divided in politics, but strong against free trade." "Free trade, in our eye." "No tariff means no work, and no work means ruin." Arrived on the ground the delegations broke ranks and men, women and children began at once to amuse themselves at the

SPORTS OF THE DAY.

Numerous sports were provided by the committee. Prominent among these was the greasy pole. A prize of $10 was offered to any person who could climb to its top. The pole was twenty-two feet high, and the upper ten feet were not greased, so that if the climber succeeded in getting up the lower twelve feet he could reach the top very easily. About a dozen small boys, tempted by the greenback, tried to accomplish the feat, but invariably slipped back to the ground when they arrived at the twelfth foot. Several men also attempted to climb the pole but they, too, failed. One fellow, more original than his companions, secured two pieces of rope. Tying one of them upon the pole in such a manner as to leave a noose in it for one foot, he would step higher and tie one for the other foot. However, when about half way to the top the rope became loosened and he fell to the ground. The pole was surrounded by a large crowd and the failure of each would-be winner of the X was greeted with loud laughter.

A greased pig also caused much amusement. Throwing rings upon knives staked at a certain distance was a game indulged in to a considerable extent. The man with the trained animals was on the ground and took in quite a large sum of money. There was to have been a sack race, but the tracks could not be cleared and it was declared off, the prize, five dollars, being divided among the three contestants. Thos. Johnston of Allegheny, won the $10 prize in the half-mile running race. Prizes of $5 were won in the following races by the men named: Running race for One Eyed Men—Daniel McCarty, Pittsburgh. Running Race for Colored Men—Wm. Landron, New Castle. Heel and Toe Walk two miles—Thos. Sullivan, Allegheny.

OTHER DIVERSIONS—THE ORDER.

The chuck-luck man, the man with the wheel of fortune and the walking saloon, were all on deck. Ice cream stands, lemonade stands and men who conducted innocent games or tricks of amusement to turn an honest penny were scattered all through the grounds. Two dancing platforms were erected and the fancy city girl and her more plainly attired country cousin as well, enjoyed the giddy dance till perspiration dropped in streams from their faces. Many fellows with satchels filled with whisky were on hand, but Beaver is a law abiding town and the keen sighted officers of the law soon stopped the sale of bitters, and suppressed the gambling devices at once. Many persons had taken liquor with them, and of course the officers could not prevent them from drinking. There was in consequence some drunkenness and some fighting, but the assemblage was certainly the most orderly crowd of that size ever gathered in this section of the State. The absence of whisky and beer accounts for the good order.

THE MEETING—OFFICERS.

The meeting was organized about three o'clock. Immense crowds had lingered about the stand used by the judges in horse races, to witness the foot races and other sports, and it must be confessed that quite a number of workmen as well as women and children left the vicinity when they found the orators of the day were about to fire off tariff speeches at them. Still enough remained, however, to form a vast assemblage and enthuse the heart of any orator. The stand was cleared of the crowd, the speakers were given places there, and the meeting was formally organized by the election of the following officers:

President John Jarrett, Pittsburgh Vice Presidents, S. M. Jackson, Apollo; W. Scott Bonnell and Mr. Mathews, Youngstown; D. B. Oliver, Frank Jones, James Penny, Thomas Jones, Pittsburgh; P. L. Kimberly, T. M. May, Sharon; C. D. Thompson, Wheeling; General Barnet, Cleveland; E. Thomas Terry, McKeesport; and John Potter, New Castle. Secretary. Wm. Martin, Pittsburgh.

GOV. HOYT'S ANSWER TO PROF. SUMNER.

After music by one of the many bands in attendance, Secretary Martin read a letter from Gov. Hoyt, regretting his inability to be present, referring to the necessity for tariff, and pitching into the colleges which teach free trade doctrines as the correct doctrines of political economy. The Governor quoted the following extract from a lecture by one of the ablest advocates of free trade, "Protection in the United States," by W. G. Sumner of Yale College.

"By the census of 1870 the laborers engaged in manufacturing pig iron numbered 27,554, and their wages amounted to $12,460,000. The capital employed is returned at $56,100,000. We are pointed to this as a great industry, as a grand thing to have. The duty was, when the census was taken, $9 per ton, and the market price of American over imported iron showed that this sum was directly added to the cost of all we used. The product of the home manufacture was 2,000,000 tons, on which the tariff cost us $18,000,000 of which the public treasury got not one cent. Seven per cent. on the capital in pig iron manufacture would be $3,900,000, which, with the wages paid to labor in that trade, would make $16,000,000. If therefore we had made a bargain with the pig iron manufacturers to let their capital decay, paying them seven per cent. on it, and with the people employed to stay idle while we paid them their full wages, provided that we might have our iron free, we should have made $2,000,000 per annum, to say nothing of the fact that, at the lower price we might have afforded a much larger consumption of iron. We should moreover have had 500 steam engines to apply to other work. We should have saved $18,000,000 worth of coal, charcoal and coke for other uses; and we should have left 4,000,000 tons of iron ore in the ground for others who come after us to use when they can do it profitably. All this is on the protectionist hypothesis that this industry would not have existed but for the tariff, a hypothesis which I by no means admit."

To these points Governor Hoyt's letter made among other paragraphs in answer, the following:

"Where would Professor Sumner have the 27,000 pig-iron workers go? What industry engage in? Are they all to go into competition in Pennsylvania, Iowa and Kansas as agriculturalists? Are they to go into competition with each other in the raising of wheat or beef in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, diminish the value of the surplus food thus raised, and increase the amount which the farmer must give the foreigner for making his iron for him, and that, too, at the foreigner's own price? What other work are these 500 steam engines to be applied to? What other uses have we for the $18,000,000 worth of coal, charcoal and coke? I would have the people of Pennsylvania seriously contemplate the Allegheny, Monongahela, the Susquehanna, the Schuylkill and the Lehigh without furnace, forge or factory, as here proposed; and without the thousands of workingmen and their wives and children dwelling on their banks. And how would the farmers of Washington, Fayette, Dauphin, Berks and Lehigh be pleased, their markets not only swept away, but their customers turned over to competition with them? Many other suggestions in relation to this paragraph will occur to you. The truth is, the modern revenue reformer thinks he has outgrown all such considerations as "home market," the "diversification of industry," extension of the use of machinery, additional employment to classes not otherwise engaged in business, &c., &c."

A letter of regret from Congressman, Wm. McKinley, of Canton, Ohio, and a dispatch from Senator Blaine, declaring that public duties rendered it impossible for him to be present were also read. Congressman W. S. Shallenberger, of Beaver, Hon. L. D. Woodworth, of Youngstown, each delivered addresses.

JOSEPH BISHOP'S SPEECH.

Mr. Joseph Bishop, ex-President of the Amalgamated Association, and at present employed in an iron mill, then spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW WORKMEN—I am certainly glad to meet with you here to-day to join with you in this re-union and tariff demonstration. I do not propose to take up much of your time, as you have already listened to lengthy and able arguments on the subject of protective tariff from those who occupy high positions in the country and who are fully conversant with this important subject. And after listening to the distinguished gentlemen who preceded me it would be presumptious for me to attempt to make a speech. The question under consideration is one in which every American citizen and especially every American working man should take an active interest.

The meeting here to-day differs very widely from all tariff meetings that have ever been held. Heretofore it has been customary for manufacturers, merchants and business men generally not only to originate but also to manage all such movements, from first to last. In this instance however we have an immense demonstration gotten up by the workingmen, by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States. I wish here to call your attention to one fact that is worthy of special notice. While the members of the Amalgamated Association have originated and managed this affair, their employers have nobly seconded their efforts, and have given their money, their influence and their presence to make the day a grand success, which demonstrates that the manufacturers and workmen can do work together for the protection of the trade in which each have an equal interest.

Iron and steel manufacturers and workmen are sometimes criticised for their efforts to prevent a reduction of the tax now imposed on foreign products. We admit we have a special care for our own particular industry, but what we ask and demand for ourselves in this matter we also ask for every other industry in the country. Our position on this subject is plainly this: Absolute protection in all things which we do or can produce, and free trade in all articles which we do not or cannot produce.

We are not as well protected by the present tariff as many of us suppose. And just here permit me to give you a few figures which at this time possess more than ordinary interest. These figures are taken from reports of the United States Bureau of Statistics and are therefore reliable. During April of the present year we imported into this country the following:

	Tons.
Pig iron	135,724
Bar iron	9,536
Railroad, all kinds	21,067
Hoops, sheets and plates	5,585
Tin plates	15,259
Cast unwrought	571
Steel unwrought	7,627
Old iron	39,109
Total	234,478

The above gives us the importation for only one month. We will now examine the figures for the first four months of the present year, which will throw a little more light on this subject of importation.

During January, February, March and April, 1880, we imported:

	Tons.
Pig iron	368,247
Bar iron	33,383
Railroad, all kinds	64,434
Hoops, plates and sheets	22,006
Tin plates	57,330
Cast unwrought	2,772
Steel unwrought	18,752
Old iron	138,471
Total	703,375

We go back to 1879 and we find there was imported in that year 689,622 tons. By adding the figures of the last sixteen months together we have the following:

	Tons.
Imported in 1879	689,622
First four months 1880	703,375
Total	1,392,997

Is there any reason for this wholesale importation? Except perhaps to benefit England and a few importers in our own country. With the exception of tin we can produce every item in the above list, and with just legislation we can import raw tin and make our own tin plate and thus furnish employment to at least forty thousand more of our own people. The items above mentioned show we have imported over one million and three hundred thousand tons of iron and steel products and as a consequence we have closed our mines and silenced our mills and furnaces to the same extent, and have given the labor and wages that belong to our own people to other countries.

We believe America is able to produce all the iron and steel America needs, and as American citizens we demand such laws as will enable us to do so. And more, we say to those officers appointed to execute the law, enforce the law as it is and do not construe it for the benefit of importers and foreign manufacturers and discriminate against our own country.

American labor stands higher in the social scale than that of the old country. Here the effort of labor is to become better, while in Europe the battle of labor is to save itself from something worse. The high duties resting upon us American citizens require something higher and better than the prices paid the pauper labor of England. We ask no charity. We ask for work and such wages as will give us comfortable homes, and enable us to educate our children.

We are glad to know American manufacturers recognize these facts and are willing to give us steady employment and fair wages, but to do this they must have the protection of American laws. The very condition of things which developed our mines and fostered our manufacturing establishments are still needed in order to maintain these various interests.

Free trade advocates tell us that a Protective Tariff will increase the cost of manufactured articles to our people. They forget or ignore the fact that domestic competition has given us cheaper iron and steel during the past few years than we ever had before. But I am talking too long. There are others here to address you who are fully able to do justice to this important subject. I will therefore conclude with the hope that we will all carry home with us from this meeting a stronger determination to protect our industries and labor than we ever had before, and that the time will soon come when all the people will recognize the doctrine of Protective Tariff. I thank you for your attention.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES H. HOPKINS.

Mr. Bishop's address was well received. Col. O. F. Jackson, of New Castle followed Mr. Bishop and then Hon. James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburgh spoke. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT—Your committee will bear me witness, that when I accepted their invitation. I informed them that other duties would prevent me from preparing an address worthy of this occasion and of this audience. And happily you have those here abler and more eloquent than I am to entertain you. But I am here to enjoy the day with you, and I congratulate your association upon the splendid success of this demonstration.

This magnificent spectacle of twenty thousand iron workers assembled under the clear sky and in the pure air of the country to enjoy their independence and happiness is one of the grand results of the protective principle and one of the most hopeful signs of the prosperity and stability of our beloved country. A Government founded upon the brave hearts and upheld by the strong arms of a free and happy people, is the purest and strongest that human wisdom can devise. That was the inspired ideal upon which our Republic was founded. It was that which preserved it through so many perils, and which caused such heroic sacrifices to be laid as free will offerings upon its altars. It is that which to-day makes it our proudest boast that we are American citizens.

Other Governments are strong in the cordor of bayonets which bristle around their thrones, in the mailed hand which crushes discontent, and in the iron heel which tramples upon all complaints against misrule. But our Government is strong in the fact that it is broad, based upon the people's will. Here we rule ourselves through our chosen agents, and we watch with suspicion and alarm any assumption of unauthorized power. Ours being a Government of the people, by the people and for the people, the comfort, welfare and happiness of the masses should be the primary consideration of all law. And that, as I understand it, is the central idea of the great principle of protection, whose beneficent results have covered these acres with thousands eager to testify as to the past, and to pledge their steadfast adherence for the future. This vast audience is itself the most conclusive evidence of the wisdom of protection and the most solemn protest against a departure from the policy which has brought so many blessings.

We are not here to-day in the interest of capital. We have not met to make demands in behalf of the moneyed power. But this demonstration speaks for the sturdy sons of toil, and proclaims the supreme interest which they feel in a question of such vital moment to their happiness. This feature of protection ought to enlist the sympathies of every just and generous man, of every humane and patriotic citizen. We boast that America is the Asylum of the oppressed, the home of the free. To justify that boast, we must permit no oppression nor tolerate any form of serfdom. We must preserve a broad and well marked line to distinguish not only our political institutions from those of monarchical Europe, of despotic Asia and of barbaric Africa, but our domestic policy should be as widely different. We protect every citizen from the arbitrary rule which characterizes the old world: and so we should protect them from the old world's degradation and pauperism. Liberal remuneration for honest industry will make the people happy and the State secure.

The wisest statesmanship is that which most promotes the education, elevation and general prosperity of the men who labor with their hands. This is especially true in this free land; where all are equal and all share the burdens and honors of government. The great shield of our nationality should be thrown over even the humblest workingman to protect him from the pauper labor of other countries; and skilled labor will acquire greater skill, and will add more and more to the wealth and strength of our country, where they can labor without fear of want.

As the Roman mother, pointing to her children, said, "There are my jewels," so should the genius of our government point with equal pride to her brave and manly sons. Consideration and care for the interests of the citizens must make them zealous patriots and earnest defenders of the flag. And this will not be compulsory or half-hearted service, but a spontaneous outburst of grateful enthusiasm. In the future, as in the past, whenever occasion may require, there will a generous rivalry in rendering service to the government which nurtures the love of its citizens.

I only assert what the past has proved, that thousands who stand before me will promptly start at the first call of the bugle, to struggle, to suffer for a Government which has nurtured the love of its citizens.

I only assert what the past has proved, that thousands who stand be ore me will gladly start at the first bugle call to struggle, to suffer, to die, if need be, in defense of a Government which has watched over them and protected them in the enjoyment of freedom and its institutions; and who are conscious that while they with bared and brawny arms produce from the crude materials a thousand forms of usefulness and beauty, that Government stands the majestic guardian of their peace, and protects them from unfair and degrading competition.

Under the influence of the protective principle how many barren mountains have yielded forth their hidden treasures! how many valleys have echoed with the hum of cheerful industry! how die if need be in defense of a Government which has protected them in the enjoyment of freedom and its institutions; and who are conscious that while with bared and brawny arms they work the crude materials into a thousand forms of usefulness and beauty, that government will stand as the majestic guardian of their peace, and will protect them from unfair and degrading competition.

Under the influence of the protective principle how many barren hills have been made to yield forth their hidden treasures! How many valleys have echoed with the busy hum of cheerful industry! How many furnaces and rolling mills and machine shops and foundries have sent their smoke curling from ten thousand chimneys, as grateful incense from altars of trade! How many millions of solid wealth, and how much of power and glory have been added to the resources of our Nation! How many homes have been made prosperous and vocal with thanksgiving! The glad hearts here present throb their tribute to that principle. This scene is itself a grand anthem of praise.

I cannot but feel how useless it is to speak to this assembly of that which all feel and know, which is a part of the very being of every one now present. As I have said, I came here simply to manfest my sympathy and interest in your cause, to listen to the distinguished gentlemen selected to address you, and to participate in the festivities of the day.

Permit me one word of counsel. Preserve your organization from the machinations of demagogues and professional politicians. Do not allow protection to be made a party question, and thus to suffer the vicissitudes of party contests.

And now, I trust this meeting will be a bright spot in the memory of all; and that we will go back to our vocations cheered and strengthened by this delightful holiday. I feel sure that this day spent with your families in the rare pleasure of rambles through the woods beautiful with fresh foliage, and through meadows and gardens rich with verdure and flowers, listening to the music of breeze and bird and rippling stream, and joining in the harmless sports prepared, will brighten your days of toil. And I trust this may be but the inauguration of many such celebrations of people made prosperous and happy by the protection of industry.

PLATFORM OF THE IRON WORKERS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hopkins' address, a long series of resolutions was offered. Three of these resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That taught by the examples of history, enlightened by the philosophies of the profound in political economy and confirmed by our own experience we are unalterably in favor of the protection of American labor in all its branches by judicious tariff laws, to the end that the workingmen of this country be not reduced to the squalid level of the pauper workingmen of Europe, and to the further end that our country may grow strong in wealth, independent in resource and grand in industrial achievements.

Resolved, That while in our judgment the protection of home industry is the chief justification of a tariff upon goods imported and is the main care of this convention, yet we recognize that through a tariff wisely adjusted taxation may be rendered less burdensome than by more direct means, also that in instances free trade is for the common good, in view of which we declare the following as the principle which should, in our opinion, guide in all tariff legislation, namely: first a duty upon all articles produced in this country high enough to fully protect; second a duty at a revenue point upon all things of luxury not produced in this country; and third free trade in all things else. Duties in all possible instances should be specific, and when of necessity ad valorem, rules of the utmost rigor should be prescribed to prevent defeat of the objects intended.

Resolved, That the nominal rate upon scrap iron under the specious pretense of cheap material for our mills was a flagrant violation of just principle, inasmuch as the production of such material is likewise an important American industry, and in its operation, whereby slightly mutilated finished iron passed as scrap through the custom house was a gigantic fraud, both upon the government and the principle of protection, which, notwithstanding the wholesome corrective applied by the Secretary of the Treasury, merits the prompt and efficient attention of Congress, so that all similar wrongs shall be impossible in the future.

The balance of the resolutions denounced the custom of admitting tin plates for less than half the duty for iron plates coated with any other metal, and called upon Congress to rectify the evil and asked Hayes to appoint a workngman as one of the Commissioners under the Eaton Tariff bill. The resolutions were adopted with a hurrah.

Hon. Thomas M. Bayne was next introduced and delievered a neat and telling address. He was frequently interrupted. Controller McCarty who was present in the hope of making a vote or two also spoke briefly. A resolution of thanks to officers of the Amalgamated Association who had so successfully managed the demonstration was adopted and the meeting adjourned. People began leaving the grounds shortly after three o'clock and kept going till ten o'clock. Some of the strangers are doubtless at Beaver yet.

THE RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

The railroad companies were unequal to the demand made upon them. The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad called into service all the passenger coaches of which they could obtain control, fitted up many trucks with rough board seats, converted box cars into temporary passenger cars, and then were unable to accommodate the traffic. Several hundred people at Youngstown, who had purchased tickets, were shut out entirely, the company being unable to do more than offer them regular cattle cars. They refused to ride in these unpleasant cars and the company refunded the money. The Ft. Wayne were also taxed to their utmost capacity. On both roads the trains both going and coming were considerably delayed. During the day four excursion and six regular passenger trains left Pittsburgh on the Lake Erie road, and the same number returned Five excursion trains and six regulars left Youngstown, Ohio. Only four excursion trains were run from Beaver to Youngstown in the evening. The number of cars on each train averaged from six to thirteen. On the Ft. Wayne railroad a dozen excursion trains were run to and from Beaver. Trains on both roads were literally packed, and standing room was hard to obtain.

SCENES—INCIDENTS—NOTES.

During the afternoon an intoxicated young man grossly insulted a young unprotected girl, and throwing his arms about her, kissed her. Although a crowd of men were standing close by no one offered any assistance to the young lady. She went off sobbing. Shortly afterwards she was observed strolling about the grounds with a young man, probably her brother, still crying. Both seemed to be searching very carefully for somebody, and the inference was that the escort of the girl was intent upon pummeling the drunken rough if he could be found.

Officer Fitzgerald of the East End arrested a man who was about to retire in haste from the grounds. He had in his possession a dozen of knives which were stolen from one of the proprietors of the ring and knife game. They were returned to their owner and the thief released.

A man whose name could not be learned had his pocket picked of a gold watch.

The members of Yough Lodge, of McKeesport, were considerably put out at the failure of the steamer "Chartiers Valley" to make the trip. Many iron makers from that vicinity who expected to take in the picnic were thus kept away. The Salem band accompanied the McKeesport people.

A bountiful dinner was furnished the speakers, manufacturers and members of the press by the Amalgamated Association.

Samuel Getty, a man named Reilly, and one other person from Pittsburgh were arrested on a charge of selling liquor without license.

Forty-two Pittsburgh and Allegheny mills were represented, and of course the largest delegation went from this city.

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FERRY WICKED.

How a Distinguished Senator Got His Black Eye.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Reports of a scandalous nature affecting Senator Ferry have been published in the local papers here during the past week. The appearance of the Senator with a black eye gave rise to the statement that he had been punished for a social offense. The Senator is a bachelor, and fond of temperance mass-meetings, religious reunions and the ladies. During the past winter Sidney W. Cooper of New York, Mrs. Cooper and their beautiful daughter, Nettie Cooper, have been stopping at the National Hotel. Mr. Ferry has been very attentive to the Coopers generally, and Miss Cooper particularly, for the past few months. He has taken the young lady out to receptions and balls, and their frequent appearance in public has given rise to the report that the Senator intended abandoning a single life. The Senator received his punishment on the 23d of May. The story as first published here, was that Miss Cooper, after applying a raw hide to his shoulders, had struck him in the eye with the butt end of the whip. Mr. Cooper has contradicted that story by publishing in the Milwaukee papers of this morning the following card:

"There is much untruth in the foregoing statement. Let it suffice for the present that Thomas W. Ferry, a Senator from Michigan, was struck by me in his room at the National Hotel, Washington, and cut over his left eye, for an offense which he alone may describe I accomplished what my daughter failed to accomplish. She could not obtain access to Ferry. Ferry and I had the great pleasure of doing the work. SIDNEY W. COOPER."

It is now remembered by many people in the hotel that on Sunday, the day of the occurrence, Mr. Cooper appeared much of of the time to be in a deep study, and evidently was contemplating the attack; but he kept his own counsel, and was not seen down stairs after the attack, which occurred about half-past nine or ten o'clock, except when he went to a druggist to get something to put on his hand, until next morning, when, with his wife and daughter, accompanied by a friend, he walked over to the B. and P. depot and took his departure. A few days afterward an article having been published here regarding the affair, Senator Ferry denied it, and recently the explanation has been made that the Senator had had an altercation with a prominent Southern Republican, in which both received black eyes.

It is charged that Senator Ferry was flogged by Miss Cooper, and struck and kicked by Mr. Cooper, because of his alleged undue intimacy with Mrs. Cooper. Mr. Cooper was anxious to be appointed Counsel at Naples. Ferry rendered all the assistance in his power, and became infatuated with Mrs. Cooper. She encouraged his attentions, and Miss Cooper denounced him in the presence of her father, who first knocked his wife down and then applied the same treatment to the Senator. Mrs. Cooper is the daughter of Mr. Martin of Milwaukee, and is the possessor of $500,000 in her own right.

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DISENTEGRATING.

Healthy Signs the Cameron Ring is Breaking.

[Philadelphia Special.]

The rebellion of Mr. James McManes of Philadelpuia, against Don Cameron will never be condoned by the Boss of the Republican machine in this State. "The Camerons never forget a friend nor forgive a foe," is a saying that prominent party men in every county in the State know to be true—many to their profit, and even more to their sorrow.

Wm. R. Leeds, who has been the ablest aid to Mr. McManes at Chicago in his anti-Grant battle, has ever been the leader of Cameron's forces in this city, and in turn the Camerons have promoted him with amazing rapidity from the position of a letter carrier in the Post Office to that of High Sheriff of Philadelphia, and even less than a year ago they had Governor Hoyt appoint him Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia at a salary of $13,000.

Leeds, having raised his hand to strike down a Cameron, must, with McManes, come under the Cameronian discipline, which means nothing less than political ostracism for the balance of their lives. But will they submit to this punishment? They will not, and for a time, until either Cameron or McManes gets the upper hand, the fight for supremacy, not only in this city but in the State, will be the most interesting that has ever taken place in Pennsylvania. McManes has for ten years past exercised as potent a sway in political affairs in this city as Tweed ever did in New York. In his contest against Cameron he will be aided by the eloquent, able, and uncompromising Wolf of Union county; Gen. Chas. A. Albright, the sagacious leader in Carbon county; Gen. Koontz, the impetuous leader of Somerset county, and Wm. R. Leeds and Elwood Rowan of Philadelphia.

In this contest with Cameron McManes will have the Gas Trust, the Police Department, the Quarter Sessions office of the city departments, and Collector of the Port Alex. P. Tutton and Appraiser Moore of the Federal offices. Col. Quay, David H. Lane, the Recorder, Col. A. Louden Snowden, Director of the Mint, and Gen. John F. Hartranft, Postmaster, will manage Cameron's side of the fight.

Looking at it to-day, the indications are that the Republicans will loose the State next November, and with it the Legislature, that elects a Senator to succeed Wallace; and even that will not end this struggle.

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From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real instrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—*Boston Globe.* 22

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office—Post Building, No. 145 Wood Stree

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. GEORGE A. JENKS,
OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. R. P. DECHERT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE OUTCOME AT CHICAGO.

The Third Term conspiracy had a most humiliating ending at Chicago yesterday, and we think the American people can be congratulated upon the fact. The traditions of the Presidential office and the great unwritten law of the Republic, sanctioned by the wisdom of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, will be maintained. Not that we believe there was the most remote probability of General Grant's election had he been nominated; we judge he would have been buried under the greatest popular majority ever given in this country; but the fact the Third Term scheme has been crushed in the house of its friends, although bolstered by a most powerful and unscrupulous combination, emphasizes the popular disapproval of the odious project. Many of both parties will breathe freer over Grant's failure, for the impression was general that even if defeated there would have been found some pretext for usurpation. Such an attempt would have precipitated a civil war far more terrible in its character than the war of secession, for it would have been a neighborhood conflict and not one of sections. There was more truth than poetry in the boastful statement of his Pennsylvania *claquers* that if dissatified with the declaration of the result of the ensuing election by Congress, General Grant would make one of his own and find a way to enforce it.

General Garfield's nomination of course came about as the result of secret dickering and trading. The anti-Grant delegates were clearly in a majority in the Chicago Convention, but they could not be united on any of the candidates before it, and there was danger if the attempt was made, in the general break-up enough would go to Grant to nominate him. General Garfield, very likely, as the most popular delegate on the floor, did something to strengthen this impression. He was the official champion of Sherman's interest and nominated the Secretary in a half-hearted speech; but the impression was general, he did not care much for Sherman's success. The Sherman papers have charged him with bad faith, notably the Cincinnati *Commercial*. He was assiduous in paying court to the Convention, and by two or three little speeches managed to gain the good will of the delegates, and the supporting cheers of the galleries—a very potent force. He was largely instrumental in bringing about the conditions which made him the choice of the field against Grant instead of Edmunds or Washburne. The arrangement was consummated at a caucus held in the small hours of yesterday morning, and General Garfield's disclaimer, on the thirty-fourth ballot, of being a candidate and his assertion he had not given, and would not give permission that he should be voted for, was a very disingenuous bit of claptrap, which John Sherman will doubtless rate at its full value. His nomination was ordained when the Convention met yesterday morning.

General Garfield has been in political life, as an active and influential member of Congress, since 1863, and he is now a member-elect of the United States Senate. His Congressional district, on the Reserve, is one of the most extremely Radical in the Union, and he has always been in sympathy with it. He was a supporter and active promoter of the infamous reconstruction policy which fastened negro rule and carpet-bag robbery on the South. Of late, however, he has shown a more liberal purpose in his speeches, but when it came to voting he was as malignant as the caucus demanded. Only a few weeks ago, he admitted the justice of the Democratic demand that the Federal election laws should be modified, and when the Democrats took him at his word, and proposed a bill he himself had prepared in regard to the election deputies, General Garfield voted against it. We believe he did the same on the army-at-the-polls law of the last Congress. His votes have not tallied with his speeches. He aided in the demonetization of silver, and was a bitter opponent of its remonetization. He is a strong advocate of the single gold standard. On the tariff, his views are indicated by the fact that when nominated for Speaker by the Republicans at the extra session of the last Congress in October, 1877, Colonel Bayne and Russell Errett of this county, and Judge Kelly of Philadelphia, —the great champion of Protection— voted against him on the ground of his free trade proclivities and connection with the Free Trade Cobden Club of Great Britain, whose particular business it is to scatter "British gold" where it will do the most good. At least that is Judge Kelly's idea of it. We will not now refer to General Garfield's connection with suspicious legislative jobs out of which he is reported to have come with much money and a damaged reputation. Questions of that kind are legitimate matter of inquiry and discussion, and will have their influence on the canvass.

Personally, the Republican candidate is an agreeable and cultured gentleman, in the prime of mental and physical vigor; he is a strong public speaker; and merits the praise freely accorded to all who by indomnitable pluck achieve high position from lowly beginnings. As a candidate we do not think he will be very strong or essentially weak. He will be a fair average, and will probably get his party vote. As that is not sufficient to elect, General Garfield will do well in holding on to his Senatorship. Democrats can have no sympathy with his candidacy, for he was one of the infamous eight of the Electoral Commission, and through his single vote, as Charles Francis Adams said, "Fraud was first triumphant in American history." As a visiting statesman in Louisiana, he was a consenting and advising party to the Returning Board crimes; as a member of the Electoral Commission he gave them full power and effect and as Congressman he championed and defended the villainy.

Chester A. Arthur of New York, the Republican candidate for Vice President is probably one of the most odious and corrupt jobbing politicians New York has been disgraced by since the days of Tweed. He is Conkling's local manager, and attends to the details with which the lordly Roscoe will not soil his fastidious fingers. He was formerly Collector of Customs at New York, but was removed by Hayes and Sherman for extravagance and loose management. Conkling opposed his removal, and Hayes' reasons for it were requested by the Senate. He was tried by the Democratic Senate—an impartial body as between Hayes and Conkling—and Arthur's removal sustained. Latterly he has been managing the bargaining and trading between John Kelly's Tammany machine and the Conkling machine, in the interest of the latter. His nomination was prompted by a desire of the people who nominated Garfield to conciliate Conkling, and obtain the services of one of the most skillful, as he is certainly the most corrupt, politicians of the Empire State.

It is a nobby sort of document, is the Republican platform, adopted at Chicago on Saturday, and is the handiwork of the elegant Pierrepont of New York. Of course it will keep for future discussion, but there are some points which splendidly illustrate the tremendous cheek and sham that are preponderating forces in the Republican party.

Claiming all the credit for the suppression of the Rebellion was to be expected. We hear it every day from people who amassed wealth in swindling war contracts. This was the part of the Republican party as a party in the war. It left the fighting to the people, regardless of politics, and devoted itself to the business of grand larceny, in which it was so successful in depleting the Treasury that the soldiers' pay was in depreciated paper while the bondholders gobbled the gold.

Of course, as claimed, the Republican party is to be credited with the balance of trade in our favor. It sent bad harvests to Europe and good ones to America. It had a special dispensation from the Almighty to adjust the weather. Only as the balance of trade is now turning against us because of peace and good harvests in Europe, we suppose the wicked Democrats must be to blame. We insist the Republicans shall again scatter a blight over foreign grain fields to regulate the balance of trade.

Against any more land grants to railroads! Certainly the Republican party is. Having since 1860 given away to corporations a great empire, including the most fertile lands on the continent, it feels the importance of saving what is left—the leavings of the monopolies—for the people.

"No more subsidies." Of course not. The people stopped the Credit-Mobilier business when they elected a Democratic Congress. A hundred millions of dollars to Oakes Ames and Jay Gould's Pacific railroads was one of the ways the Republicans opposed subsidies when in power. It is opposed to subsidies when it has no power to grant them. In power, it squanders millions.

"Polygamy, the twin relic," also comes in for bitter denunciation. This song has been regularly sung since 1800; but the Republicans in power always handle the subject gingerly. They are no more opposed to polygamy in Utah than divorce in Massachusetts. It is all sham.

"The heathen Chinee must go." Their immigration "is an evil of great magnitude." Of course, and so the Republican Congressmen backed up Fraudulent Hayes' voto of the law to stop this evil. Another case of false pretenses.

The tariff resolution is a jewel. "Duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor." That is all the comfort the Republican Free Traders of the West would allow the Protectionists. The Chicago *Tribune* will argue this resolution is the doctrine of the Free Traders and revenue reformers. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* will construe it to mean protection. It is another sham and is intended to deceive.

"We charge upon the Democrats a supreme and insatiable lust of office." This from a party that dishonored the Centennial year by stealing the Presidency by the combined agencies of fraud, forgery, force and perjury, in order to hold on to the eighty thousand offices at stake is sublime. It strikes the imagination as about the most masterly bit of falsehood and the grandest stretch of hypocrisy the wit of man ever invented, even in a political platform.

"Civil Service Reform demanded!" This takes the breath, and we drop the pen in a bewildered sort of way. Certainly no such joke has ever before been tried on the American people. A hundred thousand circulars just out to blackmail the officeholders to the tune of Civil Service Reform ! ! !

KIND OF A MAN HE IS.

In the winter of 1876–77 it was loudly proclaimed by the radicals that the power of counting and declaring the electoral vote was in the President *pro tem* of the Senate, Senator Ferry of Michigan. This was the card played to force Congress into the reference of the questions at issue in the disputed States to the Electoral Commission. Grant had gathered a large body of troops at the Capital and avowed his purpose in case of a conflict between the House of Representatives and Ferry, to inaugurate by force the man that Ferry should declare to be elected. This meant civil war, and to avert it, in spite of the protests of Governor Tilden, the Electoral Commission was agreed on.

Recent disclosures at Washington give an interesting account of the kind of man this Ferry is, into whose hands it was proposed to confide the extraordinary power, of determining a Presidential election, by overriding as the Electoral Commission did, the voice of the people and the States.

A sensational story was printed some days ago he had been cow-hided by a young lady for bad faith towards her. This was an error. It was the father of the young lady, Col. Cooper, late of the army and a gentleman of social standing and wealth, who gave a good sound thrashing to the Senator. The affair has created great excitement at the capital, and Col. Cooper on being interviewed made some rather curious revelations about Ferry. We quote from the special to the Chicago *Times*:

> Miss Cooper is one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies of this city, and is only 16 years of age. She is the only child, and is evidently the idol of her father. Capt. Cooper is a remarkably fine-looking and fine-appearing man, and an interesting conversationalist; but his recent trouble has greatly unnerved him. In the course of the interview he said, to illustrate the kind of a man he believed Senator Ferry to be, that Ferry had told him, while alluding to the fact that it was within the possibilities that he would be nominated for President, that in that event he (Cooper) should have his pick of the foreign missions. At another time Ferry said to him: "Cooper, if Windom is nominated for President and elected, I shall have the pick of any position in his gift; and, if that comes about, the place intended for me shall be given to you." The affair is certain to create a profound impression in this city, where the great wealth of the family and family relations makes them especially prominent.

It is not necessary to go into any details of Ferry's bad faith to the young lady, but it amply justified his public disgrace. The point is the great influence of Ferry in the councils of his party which enables him to promise foreign missions under the next administration. Evidently he was the man to rely on, for "countin in" Hayes, had other means failed.

PRAYERS AND POLITICS.

The praying business got a little mixed out in Illinois. Logan had a stalwart prayer peddler at his Springfield Convention, who was on good terms with the Almighty and assumed:

> That Thou will show this Convention the men whom Thou hast chosen for the offices that are to be filled. And we pray, O God, that no mistake may be made to-day or during the period of this Convention, *so that our political opponents may not go into power on our mistakes*. We thank Thee that there are so many good men from whom to select.

But the National Convention, also under the inspiration of prayer, tumbled out of their body "the many good men" John Logan had sent up by the power of prayer and bull-dozing. Here was a direct conflict of prayer within the Republican party and a decision adverse to the Third Termers. The pathetic appeal of Logan's parson that "our political opponents may not go into power on our mistakes," is a touching invocation, but not half so gritty as the frank avowal of the Texan, Flanigan, on behalf of his brother delegates, "what are we here for but to get office." Bob Ingersoll advised the Convention should remain in session on Sunday, to keep the delegates out of worse business, and it a was wise thought if we may credit the *Leader's* acount of the way the delegates put in Sunday at beer gardens, gambling hells, and even more vicious and degrading places. A gentleman just returned from Chicago informs us he saw a strange spectacle at a leading hotel, where half a dozen negro delegates, recruited for the third term, were kept in one of the parlors under close watch and ward. They had champagne and cigars without stint, were fed in their rooms on the fat of the land, and kept gloriously drunk. Outside there were competing bidders for their votes, but the colored brother was not permitted to market his merchandize.

We doubt if there has ever been gathered together in America, more of moral rottenness and political rascality than has congregated at this Republican Convention. But the fact the prayers have been kept up regularly and ostentatiously, no doubt has convinced the Republican saints the lapses from virtue were a necessity to circumvent the Democracy, and therefore excusable.

The Greenback National Convention met in Chicago yesterday, with an attendance of 650 delegates, representing every State. Congressman De la Matyr was made temporary President, and the usual committees appointed. Not much interest is manifested in its proceedings, and the persons generally spoken of for President are General Butler, Solon Chase and Hendrick B. Wright. The Pomeroy wing of the party, that last spring nominated Dillaye and Chambers at St. Louis, is also holding a meeting at Chicago and a fusion on candidates is expected. The bottom has pretty well dropped out of the Greenback party. It is not at all likely to get an electoral vote except possibly in Maine, where the Greenbackers and Democrats may run a fusion electoral ticket and elect it.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention yesterday at Indianapolis, was attended by some 1,600 delegates, and is described as a most enthusiastic body. Ex-Governor Hendricks was made President and had a rousing reception from the delegates. Hon. Frank Landers of Indianapolis, was nominated for Governor, and Hon. I. H. Gray, his principal competitor, for Lieutenant Governor. The resolutions instruct the National delegates to present the name of Governor Hendricks to the Cincinnati Convention and vote as a unit on all questions arising in the Convention. Mr. Landers, the candidate for Governor, is a man of great personal popularity, and the entire State ticket is exceptionally strong.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

Philadelphia has subscribed $45,000 to the sufferers by the Milton fire.

The candidate from Appomattox may be addressed at Galena until further notice.

The bosses are on their way home humming the mournful ditty "give us back our old commander."

Who says Republics are ungrateful when a Campbellite preacher is selected over a second Washington.

Emigration is as lively in June as in May. The first week of the month over 12,000 arrived in New York.

The dead Washington has more power than the living Grant, which is a healthy sign in this day and generation.

Garfield, member of Congress, Senator-elect and candidate for President, all at one time, is not bad even for an Ohio man.

The first, middle and last line of the Chicago platform is stated by Flannigan. "What are we here for except to to get office."

If the Chicago Convention is a specimen of the office seeking the man, what kind of a Convention would it be where the man seeks the office.

Ingersoll, who is opposed to the Christian religion and the Democratic party, has a creed which begins with "I believe in Blaine;" but alas.

Blaine exclaimed when he heard o Grant's defeat:

> "More true Joy Marcellus exiled feels
> Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels."

If you want to be a candidate for President, move west and stop in Ohio, which produces more great men to the square inch than any State in the Union.

How are we to get our money back expended on Grant in his three years' voyage around the world, when he might have been usefully employed at home.

Our Fred says no third-term, no Empire—but Pa. will support the nominee, because he was one of us on the Credit-Mobilier, a visiting statesman and free trader.

Who says Grant was a candidate? He always declared he was not, and it is now in order for him to rise and state that the bosses used his name without his consent.

The Chicago platform insists that the Democratic party should be defeated, because of its lust for office. Not having had a President for twenty years, we rise to enquire where the lust comes in.

We have information that Allen of Crawford, and Gillespie of Mercer, will not further contest the seats of Brawley of Crawford, and McQuiston of Butler County, delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

Conkling, the Mephistopholes of the Republican party, lured Grant to his destruction. In asking for the "second Washington" more than the first received, he shocked the American people as much by the comparison as by the demand.

Russell Errett wouldn't vote for Garfield for Speaker at one time, but when that gentleman returns to the House, we have no doubt Mr. Errett will agree to vote for his bill for selecting election deputies from each party. Nothing like being a candidate.

In the Harry White letter, May, 1875, General Grant said:

> I am not nor have I been a candidate for renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as should make it *an imperative duty*; circumstances not likely to arise.

A Committee is in order to investigate the circumstances and the imperative duty.

We heard a prominent Democrat from Kentucky state a short time ago, that Watterson was the only man in that State in favor of Tilden, yet there, as elsewhere, members of Congress and other would be representative men have been woefully mistaken. The people are for Tilden and the politicians of the country ought to soon find it out, and act accordingly.

The Philadelphia May Grand Jury took a vote the other day on President, and there were sixteen Republican votes and two Democratic. The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that "in view of the fact that this Grand Jury had just ignored bills against a lot of Republican office-holders, their taking of a party vote was not the most judicious recreation in which they could have indulged."

We have already given four thousand dollars worth of space to the Woodside row, and if the thing is to be kept up for the season, have no objection to devote permanently a few columns, with appropriate headings, but we would like to know at an early day, so that arrangements can be made to devote a small space to the interesting canvass before the country, and yet fairly divide with "Oak Alley."

The walking is not good from Chicago and Don Cameron's check book is exhausted. Many of the boys have no friends to draw upon, and hotel keepers demand a settlement and tickets are necessary on railroads. The Grant club from this city left Chicago early. It consisted of four persons who fell early and when they arrived at home looked as if they had been to several prize fights.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Garfield One of Oakes Ames' Congressional Pensioners.

His Fee to Secure the De Golyer Paving Contract.

Washington Opinion as to the Strength of the Nomination.

Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.
Washington, June 9, 1880.

The Democrats are already making it hot for De Golyer Garfield on his Congressional record, and it is a common expression, even with the Republicans, that they would not be surprised to see him driven from the track. Republican Congressmen who have expressed satisfaction with the nominations to newspaper correspondents, privately express their disgust at the outcome. Congressman Cox to-day offered a resolution in the House for the reprinting of the testimony taken before the Committee of Investigation of the Forty-third Congress in the Credit Mobilier, and the Poland report declaring that Garfield took the swag from Oakes Ames, the document being almost out of print. Hawley, knowing his object, promptly objected and defeated his purpose. Cox will try it over again in another way and should he fail again the damaging disclosures regarding De Golyer Garfield will be printed by subscription. The Committee of Investigation, appointed by a Republican Congres, contained a majority of Republicans and was headed by Judge Poland, of Vermont. It was appointed by Cox, Speaker Blaine who was himself implicated, having called him to the Chair for that purpose. The testimony of Ames is conclusive as to Garfield, and while the latter denied the charge under oath, the committee reported it in accordance with Aimes' evidence, thereby branding

GARFIELD AS A PERJURER

as well as a corruptionist.

The Credit Mobilier is what ruined Colfax, and the only difference between him and Garfield was that the former got $1,200 in dividends, and that the latter got but $339. The report, which condemns Colfax and Garfield, completely exculpates Blaine. Cox says Garfield is in a moribund condition, and Democratic Congressmen are anxious to ventilate his record on the floor of the House. Gen. Belknap, Grant's disgraced Secretary of War, pronounces Garfield one of the most corrupt men in the country, which is additional evidence of the truth of the adage "that when thieves fall out honest men get their dues."

DE GOLYER PAVEMENT BUSINESS AND OTHER CORRUPT SCHEMES.

The De Golyer pavement business is equally as bad as the Credit Mobilier, it having been proven that Garfield received $5,000 to help the scheme along as Chairman of the Appropriation Committee. There is also an ugly story connected with Garfield's legislative career in Ohio, details of which are not yet out. As evidence of Garfield's weakness as a candidate, the fact is cited his majority for Congress in his own district in 1876 was 3,600 less than that of Hayes for President. There is not a Grant or Blaine man in Washington to-night and Garfield men are about as scarce.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER BRIBERY.
[N. Y. Sun of Yesterday.]

But is Gen. Garfield such a man that patriotic citizens of the United States can well and wisely support him for President? Can the executive authority of the Republic be safely intrusted to him? These are the questions which every voter should now ask; and we answer calmly and emphatically that he is not such a man.

The character of Gen. Garfield can be judged by the following conspicuous facts:

When, in 1872, the Credit Mobilier bribery and corruption among members of Congress was first exposed, Gen. Garfield was one among those accused. He immediately published a letter expressly and positively denying that he had any share in it. Next, on January 14, 1873, he appeared before the Committee of the House of Representatives, and under oath declared: "I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier, or of the Union Pacific Railroad, *nor any dividend or profits arising from either of them.*"

But on January 23 next following, the Hon. Oakes Ames was examined before the same committee, and proved by record evidence, partly in Gen. Garfield's own handwriting, that Gen. Garfield had had stock in the Credit Mobilier, and that he had received dividends thereupon. Mr. Ames also testified that Gen. Garfield had visited him subsequent to the commencement of the investigation by the House, and had endeavored to induce him to swear before the committee that money thus paid him as dividends had been delivered to him as a loan; and yet at the very same time that he had endeavored to procure this false testimony from Mr. Ames, Gen. Garfield had called upon Ames to pay him an additional sum of money on account of the Credit Mobilier, claiming that the dividends he had already received had not been as large as they should have been.

A perjurer, and a man who attempts to suborn perjury, is not fit to be President.

One other important feature in the history of Gen. Garfield is his relation to the De Golyer paving contract. One De Golyer had made a contract with the Shepherd Ring in Washington to put down a quantity of patent pavement. Gen. Garfield was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives. In order to pay for this patent pavement, an appropriation was needed from Congress. The sum of five thousand dollars was paid to Gen. Garfield on behalf of De Golyer, and appropriations to the amount of millions of dollars were thereafter granted to the Washington Ring, the appropriation for the De Golyer pavement being included therein.

These are some of the facts in the public record of James A. Garfield, now the Republican candidate for President of the United States.

And yet, notwithstanding all this, the mischiefs of electing such a man President would all seem blessings compared to the results which would have followed the success of Grant and the third term.

A RESOLUTION TO CENSURE GARFIELD IN CONGRESS.
[N. Y. World of Yesterday.]

Garfield, like Blaine and Colfax, was badly smirched by the Credit Mobilier investigation. The Credit Mobilier was a joint stock company founded in Paris November 18, 1852, under the lead of the brothers Emile and Isaac Pereire and on the principle of limited liability for the transaction of a general banking business to facilitate the construction of public works to develop national industry. On the model of this company the title of "Credit Mobilier of America" was adopted by a joint stock company organized in May, 1863, with a capital of $2,500,000. In January, 1867, the charter having been purchased by a company organized for the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, the stock was increased to $3,750,000, and afterwards rose to a great value, paying enormous dividends. In 1872, in the course of legal proceedings in Pennsylvania respecting the ownership of stock, it appeared that several members of Congress, including James A. Garfield as well as Vice President Colfax, were unavowed stockholders. This caused a great political scandal, as it had often been held to be highly improper for a member of Congress to be pecuniarily interested in a corporation the profits of which might be largely and directly affected by his vote on bills concerning it. The fact that a Presidential canvass was in progress in which several of the persons implicated took an active part, added interest and excitement to the subject. The result was a Congressional investigation in the session of 1872-3. In 1873 both the House and the Senate committees made reports. When the House Committee said in their report that none of the Congressmen implicated supposed "that he was guilty of any impropriety or even indelicacy in becoming a purchaser of the stock," the public read the exculpation with incredulity and amazement. The public was astonished and confounded when the committee went on to say that "had it appeared that these gentlemen were aware of the enormous dividends upon their stock, and how they were earned, we could not acquit them." The evidence had shown that five or six members of Congress including Garfield had owned Credit Mobilier stock, that they had purchased it of Oakes Ames, had received enormous dividends on it and had resorted to subterfuge to conceal their transactions. As Ames was judged guilty of bribery and thought to deserve expulsion for selling the stock in this manner to these Congressmen, the public could not understand how one of the parties to these corrupt transactions could be guilty, like Ames, and the other parties, like Garfield, innocent.

When Oakes Ames had been censured by the House February 27, 1873, Mr. Fernando Wood offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of Samuel Hooper and Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts; William D. Kelley of Pennsylvania; JAMES A. GARFIELD and John A. Bingham of Ohio, members of the House of Representatives, inasmuch as they became interested in the Credit Mobilier of America, a contracting company for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and continued to be so interested at a time when said corporation was dependent on the legislation of Congress for its maintenance and support.

Mr. Samuel J. Randall made the point of order that a resolution of censure should be confined to one individual.

The Speaker sustained the point of order and stated the reasons for the ruling.

Subsequently the House, mainly by a party vote, refused to take any action against Mr. Garfield. The *World*, on February 28, 1873, commenting on this action editorially, said: "The tenderness of the House towards its offending members is one of the most alarming signs of the times. It comfirms the pravalent impression that great railway corporations and other moneyed corporations are omnipotent in controlling legislative bodies, and that members of Congress, like members of the State legislatures, are the willing tools of great corporotions which have money enough to buy them. The most prostrating blow ever struck at popular confidence in legislative purity was dealt yesterday by the action of the House in screening its members from deserving punishment. The great question of the immediate future is the emanicipation of Congress and the State legislatures from the corrupting influence of great corporations."

Ever since that time General Garfield has rested under this imputation, and no full defense to the charge has ever been made.

THE SENTIMENT IN WASHINGTON.
[Special Dispatch.]

The sentiment of the Republican Congressmen was all naturally favorable to Garfield. They regarded his nomination as an easy way out of the trouble engendered by the bitter contest between Grant and Blaine. The Southern members and Senators were especially well pleased with the nomination. They had been considerably worried over the prospect of the nomination of Grant. The Southern Democrats feared the nomination of the ex-President. This fear was not so much of defeat in the event of Grant becoming the Republican candidate as of the necessity for hard work to prevent the election of Republican Congressmen in close Southern districes.

Speaker Randall had very little to say about the ticket. He believed it could be beaten, and intimated that Garfield's record would be disastrous to his success. Senator Kernan thought Garfield would unite all the distracted elements of the Republican party and that the lines would be closely drawn in the next contest. He predicted that New York would give a good Democratic candidate a majority of 30,000 in the next election. Mr. Kernan thought that Conkling had little in the way of Federal patronage to look forward to under a Garfield Administration if he was elected. He expressed his joy at Grant's defeat, as showing that it was impossible for a clique to nominate a candidate against the expressed will of a majority of the party. Senator Thurman declined to be interviewed, but he believes that Garfield can be defeated in Ohio. Mr. Hereford of West Virginia was found loudly talking in the cloak room. He said that he couldn't be better pleased with the Republican nomination. He vividly recalled Garfield trembling and weeping before Oakes Ames' red pocketbook in the Credit Mobilier investigation, and thought that the record of the Ohio Representative would kill him. Senator Allison was pleased with the nomination. He said that everything that could be said against Garfield had been said, and that the reiteration of old charges would not affect him. Allison, Kirkwood, Blaine, Dawes, Ferry, Saunders, Burnside, Anthony, Baldwin, Morrill, Teller, Platt and Ingalls united in a congratulatory telegram to Garfield.

Congressman Hurd, of Ohio, who is more familiar with the politics of that State than any other man, regards the nomination as a weak one. He says that there was none of the Republican candidates who did not possess all the elements of strength that Garfield possesses, and none of them that has his weaknesses. He says that if it had not been for the debates in the extra session Garfield would not have been nominated. "He then appeared as a sort of embodiment of Republican principles," continued Mr. Hurd. "In his district there is a bitter faction fight against him. His record on the tariff is bad, opposing the reduction of the duty on wood pulp and articles entering into the manufacture of paper. From a long public career he had necessarily provoked much hostility and oppositian."

Senator Hill thought the nomination of Garfield rendered Ohio certainly Republican in the October election. He did not think that it affected the status of Tilden in any degree, but indicated that New York, New Jersey and Connecticut must be the Democratic field of action in the coming campaign. The nomination of Arthur for Vice President, is regarded as a sop to Conkling. The South will be solid and the Democrats expect to carry New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Every member of Hayes's Cabinet professes to be pleased with the nominations to-day. Hayes himself says it was an "excellent selection." Schurz is delighted.

Blaine is jubilant, and exclaimed with great glee last night, "The bosses are busted!" meaning, of course, Cameron and Conkling and Logan. The Plumed Knight cannot contain his supreme satisfaction at the overthrow of the machine in in New York and Pennsylvania, and bringing his own friends into control of politics in those two States.

Matt Carpenter, on the contrary, was so angry at the result of the Chicago Convention that he swore terrifically, "cussed" Blaine, Sherman and Hayes, and deeply and violently deplored the defeat of Grant.

The Grant men refuse to be reconciled to the nomination, but all other elements of the Republican party are well satisfied, and see in Garfield's coming administration a continuation of President Hayes' clean record.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Arrangements of the Music Hall at Cincinnati.

Decorations Made Without Regard to Expense.

Cincinnati, June 9.—Col. Len. Harris Chairman of the National Democratic Committee in charge of the preliminary arrangements for the National Convention, has awarded the contract for decorating Music Hall, the Grand Hotel and Belmont's headquarters opposite. The decorations and designs in the interior of the hall will be elaborate and finished with exquisite taste. The chorus seats will be entirely reserved for the distinguished ladies who will be present by invitation, hemmed in by a light framework guard, handsomely decorated with flags and tricolored bunting. The two doors back of these seats will be ensconced in a bower of tricolors, mottoes and national flags, each containing a large six-foot shield, gayly ornamented. The Chairman's desk will be raised on a lovely dias, on the little jutting platform, from which Theodore Thomas recently directed his orchestra, so that the presiding officer will stand fully nine feet above the delegates, and be able to direct their movements with ease. Besides the profuse decorations of the platform and dais, this center of attraction will have in the background a magnificent escutcheon, eight by fifteen feet in dimensions, which above will represent, in oil colors, a lifelike portrait of Gen. Jackson, "Old Hickory," from whose illuminated countenance are reflected the rays of the sun, with the word "Democracy" in large letters thrown forward. Immediately below the pictures are two hands clasped, with bunches of flags radiating from them. Light, fleecy clouds, scattered below, finish the fine effect of the whole, which will be oval-shaped and tastily decorated with evergreens and flags. The whole front of the immense platform will be covered with tricolors and national flags, and that part of it immediately in front of the ladies' stand will be occupied by members and officers of the National Committee, besides other Democratic celebrities.

An immense American flag, forty feet long, will sweep from under the roof over the top gallery with the word "Welcome" on it in large gold letters. The tops of all the columns will be emblazoned with flags of different nationalities, and there will be some tall climbing done by the decorators next week. The seats for the different delegations will be designated by mounted banners of blue satin, fringed with bullion, and bearing the names of the several States inscribed with beautiful gold letters. Two-thirds of the hall will be enclosed by a frame guard, decorated with tricolors and flags for the sole use of the delegates. The railing will extend over the passages and doorways so that there will be no possibility of an intrusion on the part of the strangers. Delegates will come in and go out by a special passage reserved for their use. In the center of this railing a handsome blue silk banner will be mounted with bullion fringe, and bearing on it, in characters of gold, the inscription, "For Delegates Only." There have been no provisions made yet for alternates, but Dan. Clifton, ticket agent at Hawley's will be in charge of the army of ushers. An immense banner will stretch across the Grand, headquarters of the National Committee, to Belmont's, which will be decorated without regard to expense.

NOW FOR CINCINNATI.

Michigan and Tennessee Democratic Conventions Yesterday.

Uninstructed and Devided Delegations Chosen.

MICHIGAN CONVENTION.
FRAUD OF '76 DENOUNCED AND ANTI-TILDEN DELEGATES CHOSEN.

Detroit, Mich., June 8.—The Democratic State Convention held at Saginaw to-day nominated an anti-Tilden set of delegates, headed by Don M. Dickinson of Detroit; O. M. Barnes of Lansing Col.; J. E. Messmore of Grand Rapids and Dr. Foster Pratt of Kalamazoo at large. The following resolutions are only ones passed.

Resolved, That this Convention favors the retention of the time-honored two-thirds rule, and the delegates of this State are instructed to vote for the continuance of the same in the National Convention.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Michigan have the utmost confidence in the ability and will of the people to defeat the nominee of the Chicago Convention and to declare at the polls in November that no man who was a member of the eight-to-seven commission that assisted in perpetrating the great fraud of 1876 can ever be elected President of the United States by the suffrage of a free people.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS.
A DIVIDED DELEGATION SELECTED FOR CINCINNATI.

Nashville, June 8.—The State Democratic Convention to nominate delegates to the Cincinnati National Convention met at noon to-day and a permanent organization was effected by the election of B. N. Enloe of Madison, chairman. After the appointment of committees a recess till two P. M. was taken. The following delegates from the State at large to the Cincinnati Convention were elected: Major Thos. O'Connor of Knox, Ex-Governor Porter of Henry, John W. Childress of Rutherford, and W. H. Carroll of Shelby. The general sentiment of the twenty-four delegates selected is for the most available candidate. Most of them express personal preferences for Bayard, Thurman, Seymour or Field, but will vote for the best material presented. There are not more than one or two Tilden men in the delegation.

Ladies,

don't forget to call and examine the bargains in Ladies' Kid Button, with French Kid Button piece and worked holes, at only $2. Call early while the stock is full at
John Kalbfell's
Central Shoe House,
138 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
SM&S,W

Garfield and Arthur.

Sherman Euchered and Garfield Turns Up the Trump.

Moral: Don't Send a Dark Horse to Manage Your Canvass.

The Stampede to Garfield Arranged at an Anti-Grant Caucus.

The Astounded Garfield Assisting in Fixing the Program.

Sherman's Friends Accuse De Golyer ($10,000) of Bad Faith.

A Gutter Politician From New York for Vice President,

In Order to Conciliate the Magnificent Roscoe.

The Plumed Knight and the Old Commander Turned Out to Grass.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

THE MOST SKILLFUL PLOT EVER EXECUTED IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

CHICAGO, June 8.—The end has come at last and the dark horse has been uncovered. His name is De Golyer Garfield. When the Convention adjourned last night it was evident there must be combination of the anti-Grant forces, else Grant would be nominated to-day. A conference of the leading anti-Grant men was held which lasted till four o'clock this morning. Garfield, Hale, Fry, McManes, Pacific Coast delegates and others strong against Grant and controlling delegations, attended. The proceedings of to-day were carefully mapped out in all their details. To save Garfield's credit it was determined to make a first attempt to unite on Sherman and that failing, to enter Garfield as the dark horse. The contest of the plan in convention was left to a committee, and a detail arranged so that the galleries would co-operate. The first ballot showed a gain for Sherman over his last night's vote of 25, but, although loudly cheered, it failed to awake the response expected or stampede the Blaine men. Sherman contined at 119 for four or five ballots, Garfield managing his interests, and Garfield knowing full well he himself was about to be entered for the nomination. On the thirty-fourth ballot Wisconsin, down at the end of the roll call, opened the Garfield boom, and added 16 votes to the solitary one he had in the proceeding ballot. The galleries then commenced cheering. The starters knew what was coming. The next ballot Garfield run up his vote to 50 by accecions from Pennsylvania, Indiana and Maryland. On the thirty-sixth ballot the pre-arranged stampede took place, the galleries were let loose, the storm broke out, and Garfield was nominated. Sherman's representatives charge him with bad faith, and sneer at his attempt to shut out his name from being voted for. It was strikingly insincere, for Garfield was at the conference and helped arrange the program.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

The plot having been a success of course the result was accepted with much enthusiasm. The Grant men were rejoiced that Blaine and Washburne were shelved, while the Blaine men were happy over the fall of Grant and Edmunds. The Garfield scheme has been hatching for weeks, and the most powerful faction in making it a success was his presence on the floor as a trusted representative of Sherman's interests. It is generally conceded to be the neatest thing in the way of political sharp practice ever carried out in a National Convention—but Garfield has not heard the last of it. It will follow him through the canvass.

ARTHUR FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The selection of Arthur of New York, for Vice President, was to placate Conkling, who was very sore after the Convention adjourned, although he moved to make Garfield's nomination unanimous. Arthur is Conkling's most trusted and confidential agent in political management. His record is nasty with jobs and corruption.

THE BALLOTINGS.

ON ITS FIFTH DAY THE CONVENTION COMMENCES ITS REAL WORK.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The fifth day's session of the Republican Convention began nearly an hour late, at 10:45. President Hoar in the chair. The day was bright, sunny and comfortable, and the main floor, gallaries and stage were crowded as at any time during the Convention. As usual the entrance of Senators Garfield and Conkfing was marked by hand clapping, and other indications of favor on the part of the audience.

Rev. Charles Hall Everett of the Plymouth Congregational Church of this city, offered prayer.

The Chairman announced that all railroads had extended the limit of tickets for the return of delegates to their homes, so that they might use their return tickets within a day after the close of the Convention, whenever that might be.

The Reading Clerk read the fifth and sixth resolutions of the platform at the request of some delegates, who had misapprehended their purport.

TO PROCEED TO A BALLOT.

Mr. Hale moved the Convention proceed under the rule to ballot for a candidate for President.

Mr. Conkling inquired whether it was not a matter of course that we now proceed to ballot without any resolution.

The Chair did not so understand.

Mr. Conkling then said he seconded the motion.

The Chair, before putting the motion, said that this was a most important act. In scarcely any country could it be done without bloodshed and strife. It might be done with decorum, in peace and in order. He alluded to the impression which would be produced on those living without our borders, if the work of nominating a chief magistrate be conducted with peace, with dignity and with quiet. [Applause.] The Chair therefore trusts that every gentleman present, whether a member of the Convention, or here as a witness of the proceedings, will feel that the character of this country is affected by the propriety and order of his conduct. [Cheers.]

The question was then taken and it was unanimously decided to proceed to vote.

The clerk then read the eigth rule respecting the taking of the vote and which abolishes the unit rule. And then the seventh rule in regard to changing votes.

THE FIRST ROLL CALL ON CANDIDATES.

The roll call then began, and the result by States was as follows:

STATES.	GRANT.	BLAINE.	SHERMAN.	EDMUNDS.	WASHBURNE.	WINDOM.
Alabama	16	1	3			
Arkansas	12					
California		12				
Colorado	6					
Connecticut		3		2	7	
Delaware		6				
Florida	8					
Georgia	6	8	8			
Illinois	24	10			8	
Indiana	1	26	2			
Iowa		22				
Kansas	4	6				
Kentucky	20	1	3			
Louisiana	8	2	6			
Maine		14				
Maryland	7	2	2			
Massachu'ts	3		2	20	1	
Michigan	1	21				
Minnesota						10
Mississippi	6	4	6			
Missouri	29				1	
Nebraska		6				
Nevada	6					
N Hampshire	10				2	
New Jersey	16					
New York	51	17	2			
N. Carolina	6		17			
Ohio		9	34	1		
Oregon		6				
Pennsylv'nia	32	23	3			
Rhode Island		8				
S'th Carolina	13		1			
Tennessee	16	6	1	1		
Texas	11	2	2		1	
Vermont				10		
Virginia	18	3	1			
W. Virginia	1	8				
Wisconsin	1	7	3		9	
Arizona		2				
Dakota	1	1				
Dist. Col'bia	1	1				
Idaho		2				
Montana		2				
New Mexico		2				
Utah	1	1				
Washington		2				
Wyoming	1	1				
Totals	304	284	93	34	30	10

When West Virginia was called Campbell tried to get the floor for explanation, but the chair ruled it was out of order. Butterworth rose to a question of privilege, and asked that Campbell be allowed to explain that he desired to cast the vote a proxy, the regular delegate and alternate being absent. The chair ruled this also out of order, and said opportunity would be given to explain at the close of roll call if he desired.

At the close of roll call the chair announced no choice had been made, and directed to call the roll again. Butterworth again asked to make an explanation, the chair however overruled the explanation and stated his understanding of the rules.

There were no incidents between the ballots. Some attempts were made at personal explanation, but the Chair promptly ruled them out of order. On the seventeenth ballot, the announcement of the vote of New York, which showed a loss in Grant's vote, was received with applause; voice in the gallery, "Roscoe is busted."

On the eighteenth vote, when New York was reached and announced 50 for Grant, 18 for Blaine and 2 for Sherman, General Sharpe challenged the vote and Mr. Conkling demanded a call of the roll as he had done on the first ballot. The names of delegates were called by the Secretary and the new deserter from Grant was found to be Dennis McCarty. Loud cheers greeted the announcement of the preference of each delegate. Conkling is keeping a strict account with the members of his delegation.

At a quarter before four o'clock a Mississippi delegate moved to take a recess until seven o'clock. Carried by a close vote.

EVENING SESSION.

BALLOTTING CONTINUED, BUT NO CHOICE YET.

CHICAGO, June 7.—When seven o'clock arrived, the hour to which the Convention adjourned, but few delegates were in their seats but the galleries were much filled. The first manifestation of public approval was on the arrival of General Logan, who received generous applause. Later on came in Mr. Conkling and General Garfield, who pretty equally divided the honors. It was twenty-five minutes past seven when the Chair called the Convention to order, Mr. Hoar again requested the galleries to refrain from applauding and promised that they should be cleared unless they did so.

BALLOTING RESUMED.

The Convention then continued balloting, beginning at the nineteenth, and adjourning at the end of the twenty-eighth until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The call of States on a motion to adjourn showed a majority in the affirmative and at ten o'clock the Convention was declared adjourned until ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

THE LAST DAY.

THE NOMINATION OF JAMES A. GARFIELD ON THIRTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The sixth day of the proceedings of the National Republican Convention began as usual about half an hour later than the time fixed at the adjournment last evening. The rumors of changes and breaks, which prevailed on the street early this morning, and the belief that there would be either a nomination or at least a decided change in the complexion of the matter of votes to-day, caused the audience to gather at an early hour and in unusual numbers. The usual compliments were made by the galleries to Gen. Logan, Gen Garfield and to Mr. Conkling. Everything was in a feverish condition.

PHIL SHERIDAN MAKES A LITTLE SPEECH.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Thomas of the Centenery Methodist Church, this city. Balloting began immediately, and the twenty-ninth call of the vote was proceeded with. On the thirtieth ballot Wyoming changed one vote from Grant to Phillip H. Sheridan. This was received with tremendous applause. The entire audience demanded that Sherdian should come to the front. The Chair conducted the modest General to the front, when the entire audience arose and cheered with great heartiness A speech was demanded, when Gen Sherdan said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention, I thank you for this compliment, but I am free to say that there is only one condition under which I would accept a nomination for President, and that is that I might be permitted to turn it over to my best friend." The Lieutenant General retired amid hearty applaudits.

When the applause had subsided the Chair said: "Gentlemen of the Convention, I have, in obedience to the unanimous wish of the Convention, permitted the interruption of the regular order to present the illustrious General, but it is an honor that will be permitted in the case of no other person."

NEARING THE CLOSE.

The thirty-fourth ballot was announced as follows: Grant, 312; Blaine, 275; Sherman, 107; Edmunds, 11; Windom, 4; Washburne, 30; Garfield, 17. The announcement was received with prolonged cheers. This was the first ballot on which the full number of delegates had voted. In the midst of the confusion General Garfield rose to a question of order.

The Chair—The gentleman from Ohio will state his point of order.

Mr. Garfield—I challenge the correctness of the announcement of the vote just read. No man has a right to have his name announced and voted for in this Convention. Such permission I have not given and cannot give— [Sensation.]

The Chair—The gentleman from Ohio is not in order. [Cheers.]

VOTE BY STATES.

The result of the thirty-sixth ballot by States was as follows:

STATES.	GRANT.	GARFIELD.	BLAINE.	SHERMAN.	WASHBURNE
Alabama	16		4		
Arkansas	12				
California			12		
Colorado	6				
Connecticut		11	1		
Delaware			6		
Florida	8				
Georgia	8	1	10	3	
Illinois	24	7	6		5
Indiana	1	29			
Iowa	4	22			
Kansas		6			
Kentucky	20	3	1		
Louisiana	8	8			
Maine		14			
New Hampsh.		10			
New Jersey		18			
New York	50	20			
N'th Carolina	5	15			
Ohio		43			
Oregon		6			
Pennsylvania	37	21			
Rhode Island		8			
S'th Carolina	8	6			
Tennessee	15	8	1		
Maryland	6	10			
Massachusetts	4	22			
Michigan	1	21			
Minnesota	2	8			
Mississippi	7	9			
Missouri	29	1			
Nebraska		6			
Nevada	2	3	1		
Texas	13	3			
Vermont		10			
Virginia	19	3			
Wisconsin		20			
West Virginia	1	9			
Arizona		2			
Dakota		2			
Dist. Columbia		2			
Idaho		2			
Montana		2			
New Mexico		2			
Utah		2			
Washington		2			
Wyoming		2			

The different States seized their banners and gathered around Ohio, where Garfield sat. Cannons were fired on the outside. The entire audience engaged in singing "The Union Forever."

Mr. Conkling moved to make the nomination unanimous, and congratulated the Republican party on their choice.

The motion carried, making the nomination unanimous.

Mr. Logan also congratulated the Convention on their choice.

Mr. Hale also seconded the nomination and pledged the support of the Blaine forces in electing the nominee. [Great cheering.]

A motion was made by Mr. Harrison, of Indiana, to adjourn until 5 o'clock, which was carried.

THE BALLOTS TABULATED.

We append in tabulated form the several ballots, and the reader, by a glance at the figures, will be enabled to note the changes and variations as the work progressed:

BALLOTS.	GRANT.	BLAINE.	SHERMAN.	EDMUNDS.	WASHBURNE	WINDOM.	GARFIELD.
1	304	284	93	34	30	10	..
2	305	282	93	32	23	10	..
3	305	282	93	32	31	10	..
4	305	281	95	32	31	10	..
5	305	281	95	32	31	10	2
6	305	281	95	31	31	10	2
7	305	281	94	32	31	10	2
8	306	284	91	31	32	10	1
9	308	282	90	31	33	10	1
10	305	282	91	30	32	10	2
11	305	282	92	31	32	10	2
12	304	283	93	31	33	10	1
13	305	285	89	31	33	10	..
14	305	285	89	31	33	10	..
15	309	281	88	31	36	10	..
16	306	283	88	31	36	10	...
17	303	284	90	31	34	10	..
18	305	283	92	31	35	10	..
19	305	279	96	31	31	10	1
20	308	276	93	31	35	10	1
21	305	276	96	31	31	10	1
22	305	275	95	31	35	10	1
23	304	275	98	31	36	10	2
24	305	279	93	31	35	10	2
25	302	281	94	31	35	10	1
26	303	280	93	31	35	10	2
27	306	277	93	31	36	10	2
28	306	279	92	31	35	10	2
29	305	278	116	12	35	7	2
30	306	279	120	11	33	4	2
31	308	276	119	11	33	3	1
32	309	270	119	11	35	3	..
33	309	276	110	11	44	4	1
34	312	275	107	11	32	4	17
35	313	259	101	11	23	3	50
36	306	42	3	..	5	..	399

Harrison on the third and fourth ballots received 1.

On the tenth ballot Hayes received 1.

On the eleventh ballot Hayes received one vote.

On the fourteenth ballot G. W. McCrary received one vote.

On the seventeenth ballot Davis received one vote.

On the nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second ballots Hartranft received 1 vote on each ballot.

THE DECISIVE THIRTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

The thirty-sixth ballot was taken amidst greatest excitement, Garfield was seen remonstrating with delegates when the whole audience rose and shouted, "Garfield" "Garfield." Three cheers were called for. Only States preceeding Iowa had been called, when this incident occurred. The changes in Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, created the wildest excitement, and it was nearly half an hour before order could be restored. The delegates were all standing and talking in an excited manner. In the midst of the excitement Iowa was heard to cast 22 votes for Gen. Garfield, when the cheers broke out again in the wildest manner. Then Kansas changed six votes from Blaine to Garfield, and Kentucky three from Sherman to Garfield, but all this shouting was mild, compared with the storm of applause that greeted the vote of Maine, when cast by whole for Garfield. It was now manifest that the Blaine managers were determined to transfer their votes to Gen. Garfield. This evidently took both the Sherman and Grant men by surprise. When the vote of Michigan was announced 10 votes for Garfield and six for Grant, Ex-postmaster Cresswell demanded that the delegation be polled. This was done and the result was declared by the Chairman.

THE EVENING SESSION.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR OF NEW YORK, NOMINATED FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

CHICAGO, June 8.—When the audience began to gather for the five o'clock session one of the most noticeable attractions of the many which decorate the halls, was a magnificent floral ship of State with the name of "Garfield" in scarlet geraniums upon a back ground of white roses, the whole being equipped as a full rigged ship and capped by a miniature star spangled emblem of the National colors. There was a noticeable falling off in the attendance, but the galleries were well filled as far back as the proceedings could be heard. While the hall was filling up those already gathered were being entertained by Frank Leonard's quartet, who sang several patriotic pieces and concluded with "Old Shady," to the extreme gratification of all.

NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Garey of Maryland, moved to proceed to the nomination of Vice President. Adopted.

When California was called Col. Pixley rose and nominated Hon. E. B. Washburne for Vice President. Mr. McCarthy of New York, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Robeson of Connecticut, nominated Marshall Jewell.

Mr. Hicks of Florida, nominated Hon. Thos. Settle of Florida. Mr. Harris of North Carolina, seconded the nomination

Mr. Conger stated when Michigan was called, that the State delegation had with singular unanimity agreed to present the name of Thomas W. Ferry, but they had received a letter from him declining to permit his name to be used.

Mr. Hauck of Pennsylvania, nominated Hon. Horrace Maynard, in a few eloquent remarks.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR NOMINATED.

Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, declared there would be no more faithful and effective support a ticket to-day nominated than New York would give it. He desired to nominate a spotless man, a true gentleman, Chester A. Arthur, of New York. Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, seconded the nomination, expressing hearty concurrence with all that was said in his behalf. He took occasion to refer to the telegrams which he had received from all quarters, telegrams which indicated clearly that the nomination of General Garfield met with approbation from all classes of Republicans. [Applause.] Mr. Kilpatrick, of New York, also seconded the nomination. Emory Storrs, of Illinois, rising to second the same nomination, declared that in the result of this morning the Grant Republicans had suffered no defeat, although they failed to nominate their candidate. He knew he spoke in behalf of the Republicans of Illinois, and the Republicans of Southern and Northern States alike.

Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi, said the delegation from Mississippi had intended when they came here to present the name of Senator Bruce for Vice President, but in the interest of harmony and success he desired to say in behalf of Bruce and his friends that they desired to second the nomination of Chester A. Arthur.

Mr. Harris of Maryland, also seconded the nomination. Mr. Filley in behalf of his delegation said that Missouri would give her thirty votes in favor of the nomination of Arthur.

Mr. Chambers, Texas, put in nomination ex-Governor E. J. Davis.

Mr. Hicks of Florida, here withdrew the name of Settle and substituted that of Arthur.

Mr. Cessna said Pennsylvania was within two votes of a unit on Chester A. Arthur. Mr. Harris of North Carolina, concurred in the withdrawal of Settle's name, and would promise 20,000 majority for Garfield and Arthur. Mr. White of Kentucky, said his delegation was a unit for Arthur. Mr. McCarthy of New York, also withdrew his second of the name of Washburne and substituted that of Arthur. A Texas delegate also withdrew Davis and substituted Arthur. A motion was here made to suspend the rules and make the nomination of Arthur unanimous.

Mr. Campbell of West Virginia, said he would withdraw the name of General Gough which he had intended to present to this Convention, and second the nomination of Washburne.

THE VOTE.

It was decided to at once proceed to a vote. Following is the total vote:

Arthur	468	Bruce	8
Washburne	193	Alcorn	4
Jewell	44	Davis	2
Maynard	30	Settle	1

The total vote cast was 751; necessary to a choice 376

After the ballot was announced, a motion was made to make the nomination unanimous and was carried without a dissenting vote. A resolution was then adopted thanking the clerks and others for faithful services, and the citizens of Chicago for their kind hospitality. Other resolutions of thanks were also adopted, and Conger offered a resolution instructing the Chair to appoint a committee of one from each State to notify Gen. Garfield of his nomination, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

Telegrams from different points report the satisfactory reception by the Republicans of the results of the Convention. In various places ratification meetings were held, salutes fired and other demonstrations of approval were had.

HEAVY TELEGRAPH BUSINESS.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has sent daily from Chicago the past nine days 196,251 words of special newspaper reports, and 158,174 words of Associated press reports, making a total per day of 354,965 words. In addition to this bulletins were transmitted.

GARFIELD SERENADED

There was a good deal of illumination to-night in honor of Garfields nomination, the electric lights and fireworks being quite common in the city. Gen. Garfield was serenaded to-night at Grand Pacific, but made no speech. He leaves in the morning and will be escorted to the depot by the entire Ohio delegation.

Charman Hoar to-night appointed a Committee to notify Garfield and Arthur of their nominations, the Pennsylvania member being John Cessna.

THE CANDIDATE.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

James A. Garfield, the nominee of the Republican party, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, November 19, 1831. His parents were natives of the New England States. By the death of his father he was, while yet a small boy, thrown upon his own energies and resources for a livelihood. At the age of sixteen he drove horse on the Ohio & Pennsylvania canal, and in various other em'ployments he "paddled his own canoe', successfully over the waters of varied fortunes, and entered Williams College, Mass., where he graduated in 1856. After graduating, he returned to the West, and during a period of three years was president of a collegiate seminary at Hyram, Portage county, Ohio. In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate for the term of two years, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney.

Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, he set about raising a regiment, and was made Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio. He served with credit in the West; was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, January 10, 1862; was appointed Chief of Staff of the army of the Cumberland, and was promoted to the rank of Major General September 20, 1863. After the battle of Pittsburgh Landing in which he participated, he was taken ill, and on his recovery he was ordered to Washington and detailed as a member of the Fitz John Porter court-martial. In October, 1862, he was elected to Congress, taking his seat December 1863, and has been elected to every Congress since then from the Western Reserve district. He has served from the 38th to the 46th Congress, inclusive, covering a period of seventeen years. Last winter he was elected to the U. S. Senate, to succeed Judge Thurman on the 4th of March next.

General Garfield is a large, fine looking man, with a Gaelic or Welsh cast of features. His beard would be full if left untrimmed, but he keeps it within bounds by tonsorial attention, and it is neatly trimmed, as is his mustache. His hair, which is abundant at the sides and back of his head, is scant on the top, a fact which enables him to part it with a towel, and gives him a very high forehead indeed. He is convincing in debate rather than eloquent, and has the habit of "tagging" his speeches with, "that is all I have to say at present," that it would be just as well to drop.

THAT PLATFORM.

How the Chicago Platform is Critized by Republican Papers.

[New York Times, Rep.]

It is a great pity that the National Convention of the Republican party should have put out a declaration of principles and opinions and purposes, with one exception, so incomplete, so weakly framed and so jumbled with matters of impertinence or slight importance. * * * The resolutions make not the remotest reference to any possible policy for the future regarding the currency, either the legal tenders or the silver. Their allusion to the tariff is a foolish repetition of the platform of 1876, and shows that they have no conception of the chance which has taken place in the sentiment of the party and of the whole country since then, or of the duty and the obligation which present themselves in this connection at the present moment. On the other hand, the committee have seen fit to introduce several declarations which in no wise reflect the general opinion of the party, and which are calculated to execite dissent and confusion. Of these, that against the Chinese is, perhaps, the most conspicuous for its maladroitness and its obvious spirit of buncombe. It is intended to catch votes on the Pacific coast, but bids for sectional votes are not in order in a national platform, and this one adds to the fault of narrowness that of ambiguity amounting almost to duplicity. The resolution asks nothing sufficiently definite for legislative action, but only seems to ask what a purely local and by no means entirely rational sentiment for the moment requires. Another of the declarations which do not express the general sentiment of the party is that in favor of an amendment to the Federal Constitution forbidding appropriations by the several States in aid of sectarian schools. However opposed to such appropriations Republicans as individuals may be—and they are not entirely unanimous even in this—not one in a thousand of the party has even considered the notion of forbidding them in the Federal Constitution. The proposition is an ill-considered one, it involves considerations of great importance, it is not a fair expression of any conviction of the party, and it does not deserve a place in a national platform.

[Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.]

Much of what is claimed for the Republican party is work that the people generally had a large hand in. These paid the taxes that paid the debt and the pensions; they grew the crops and made the products that swelled the exports that turned the balance of trade that gave us the coin to resume; their industry did it, and they did it without regard to party, sex, race, color or previous condition of servitude.

[Philadelphia Press, Republican.]

The third resolution says that "the intelligence of the Nation is equal to the aggregate of the intelligence in the several States; that is, the intelligence of a union composed of Massachusetts and Arkansas would be represented by the sum of the knowledge of each. Were it not for the authoritative declaration to the contrary, a superficial observer would have inclined to the opinion that it was represented rather by a mean between the two.

A constitutional amendment prohibiting the States from establishing any religion is not demanded by any present danger menacing the country. It has never been under any consideration by the great body of Republicans and is only a make-weight thrown into the platform by some one who had a bee in his bonnet.

[New York Herald, Ind.]

The motive which controlled the composition of the Chicago platform was frankly avowed by Mr. Pirrepont in the speech with which he accompanied its presentment, when he said the committee had developed a great diversity of opinions among themselves about the suitable recommendations of a policy for the Republican party and therefore had put as nearly nothing into their resolutions as was practicable.

A FEW SPECIMEN LIES.

[N. Y. Sun, Ind.]

Now for a few specimen lies:

"The Republican party suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority." No it didn't. The loyal people of the Union suppressed that rebellion.

"It has raised the value of our paper currency from 38 per cent. to the par of gold." No it hasn't. The credit of the nation and the industry of the people have brought the currency to par.

"It has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all the national obligations." No it hasn't. It has stood by while the laws of trade have operated.

"It has paid $888,000,000 of the public debt." No it hasn't. The people of the United States have paid the money. And but for the monstrous dishonesty of successive Republican administrations the public debt would have been further reduced by hundreds of millions, or the burdens of the people would have been less by hundreds of millions—the hundreds of millions wasted and stolen under Grant.

"We affirm that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation." You affirmed the same thing four years ago and eight years ago, and kept on giving away the public domain until the people made you stop.

"Slavery having perished in the States, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the Territories." You pronounced its death warrant four years ago, and have not raised a hand to execute the sentence.

"History will honor Rutherford B. Haye's." That is a lie.

"The reform in the civil service shall be thorough, radical, and complete." You promised it in 1872 and in 1876. You will keep on promising it as long as the promise wins the votes of fools.

The real platform of the Republican party was enunciated at Chicago, not by the Hon Edwards Pierrepont, but by one Flanagan of Texas. It is truthful and brief: "What are we here for except to get office?"

THE expenditure of brain power too early or too severely in children often results in physical debility; the use of Fellows' Hypophosphites exerts a singularly happy effect in such cases.

The Future Bonanza Lode.

All the world and his wife are now deeply interested in the tales of lucky miners who get gold stakes of fifty dollars and sell out for a fortune. But if any one will take a slate and pencil and sit down and do a simple rule of three they cannot help but come to the conclusion that instead of dropping work and going across the continent, the best way to strike a rich vein of gold is to send from one to ten dollars for a part or whole of a ticket in the June drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York City. w&W

INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

Hon. Franklin Landers Nominated for Governor.

Delegates to Cincinnati Instructed For Hendricks.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 9.—The Democratic State Convention met at the new Wigwam, at 10 o'clock this morning. The hall, with a seating capacity of 3,000, was fully occupied. Nearly an hour was consumed in locating the delegates and visitors. The Convention was called to order by Col. B. Shaw, Chairman of the Central Committee. Hon. Francis D. Hard, of Bartholomew county was Temporary Chairman, and John W. Kerns, of Howard county, Temporary Secretary. The Congressional districts were then called and the Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were selected. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for Permanent Chairman ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, and John W. Kerns principal Secretary. The nomination of Gov. Hendricks was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the members of the Convention cheering for several minutes, many of the delegates rising to their feet and swinging their hats. The Committee on Resolutions then made their report. The appointment of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention were then called for, and two delegates and two alternates from each Congressional district chosen for Presidential electors. Members of the State Central Committee were also chosen.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of a State Ticket. Hon. Franklin Landers of Marion county; Hon. Isaac H. Gray, of Randolph county, and Judge Alexander C. Downey, of Ohio county, were placed in nomination for Governor.

A vote was then taken, resulting as follows:

For Landers, 514½; for Gray, 510½; for Downey, 42. Before the second ballot was concluded the name of I. P. Gray was withdrawn and Mr. Landers was nominated by acclamation.

Hon. Isaac P. Gray was then unanimously nominated for Lieut. Governor amid the wildest excitement and confusion, delegates rising and cheering for twenty minutes. The following nominations for the balance of the State ticket were then made: For Judge of the Supreme Court of the Third district, Jno. T. Scott, on the third ballot.

The following platform was adopted by the Convention:

First—We, the Democracy of Indiana, in Delegate Convention assembled, congratulate the Democracy of the country upon the harmony prevailing within its organization and upon its unanimity in purpose to cast behind it every occasion and sentiment of discord and stand as a man for success in 1880, and we give assurance to the Democracy of the country that, accepting the declaration of principles and purposes that may be made at Cincinnati and the candidates who may be there chosen, we will give to them our earnest and individual support.

Second—We believe that laws should be enacted, executed and administered only for the public good, and all class of legislation and all favoritism in the affairs of the Government should be defeated and made odious; that taxes should be levied justly, and the most rigid economy should control public expenditures; that the elections must be freed from the control of the army and partisan officials so that they shall be fair and honest as they once were: that the rightful jurisdiction of the State Courts must be vested in all cases where it has been usurped by Federal authority, so that justice may be administered cheaply and speedily.

Third—The coin and paper money of the country should be of uniform value and readily convertible, and should have as great purchasing power as the money of other first class commercial countries of the world, and the paper money like the coin should be furnished by the United States and should not be in excess of such quantity as will always remain at par with coin.

Fourth—Inasmuch as the outstanding treasury notes are no longer necessary to the Government in the use of its credit and are useful only as money, they should be made subject to taxation the same as other money. As taxpayers we declare our gratification at the action of the Democratic members of Congress in reducing the public expenditures and in shutting off the allowance and payment of questionable and fraudulent claims resulting in a saving to the treasury of more than $100,000,000.

Fifth—We will stand with all our might against the aggression of the Republican leaders, upon the rights of the States, made for the purpose of building up a strong central power dangerous to the liberties of the people: we will in all fidelity maintain the Constitutional rights and powers of the United States and as faithfully we will maintain and vindicate the rights of States as reserved to them in the Constitution.

Sixth—The legislation of 1879 is entitled to honorable mention for having redeemed the pledges of the Convention of 1876 to provide by law for the comforts and safety of laborers in the mines and in securing their wages, to the persons employed by corporations, and we are in favor of such legislation in the premises as may be necessary and proper. We congratulate the people of the States that by the action of the Democrats of the last Legislature basing representation on population and the contiguity of territory only, the shame and taint of fraud have been removed from the apportionment of representation and that now the people will be equally and fairly represented.

Seventh—The people of Indiana are justly proud of their system of free schools and will maintain them in their full force and usefulness, and to that end we must see to it that the management thereof do not become wasteful or extravagant, and that no part of the munificent fund which they have provided shall be used for sectarian or for any other purpose whatever than the support of common schools.

Eighth—We are gratified that the Democrats in Congress have acted in respect to bounties and pensions for soldiers and their families in the spirit of justice and liberality.

Ninth—We hold up to public detestation the conduct of the Republican party in placing Hayes and Wheeler, by criminal practices shocking to every honest sentiment and damaging to our institutions, in offices to which they were not elected. It was an outrage upon free government and a crime against the elective franchise that cannot be forgiven and must not be repeated, and for which the guilty party must be driven from power and consigned to infamy. And we hold up to the public detestation the conduct of the President in rewarding the guilty parties by conferring upon them high and lucrative offices. To reward crime is itself criminal.

Tenth—During the past five years our country has been blessed in a high degree with favorable seasons and the production of our valuable staples has been enormously in excess of our own consumption. We have sold to foreign countries many hundred millions more than we have purchased from them: gold and silver have come to us, business confidence has been restored and we have the hope and promise of good times again. In all this we recognize the blessings of God upon our country, and we denounce it as false and blasphemous when partisan leaders claim that this is the work of their hands and that the people shall be thankful to them and not grateful to heaven for our returning prosperity.

Eleventh—We have approved the sentiment expressed by Governor Hendricks in his letter of acceptance in 1876, that the iniquitous Coolie system which, through the agency of wealthy companies of importers of Chinese, establishes a species of slavery and interferes with the just reward of labor on our Pacific coast, should be utterly abolished.

Twelfth—Our State administration is entitled to the respect and support of the people. The government of Indiana is efficiently administered, and more cheaply than that of any other State.

Thirteenth—That we recognize the rights of colored citizens as well as whites who emigrate into Indiana, but we condemn and denounce the action of the Republican party in importing into this State pauper negroes for the sole purpose of using them as voters.

Fourteenth—We hereby instruct our delegates in the National Convention at Cincinnati to present to that body the name of Thomas A. Hendricks as a candidate for President of the United States, one who has at all times faithfully maintained the cause of Democratic truth and justice acceptably to the Democracy of the whole Union, thus assuring the election of a Democratic Legislature and a United States Senator in 1881, and a just, pure and constitutional administration of the general Government.

Fifteenth—We favor the continuance of the two-thirds rule in the National Convention, and the delegates this day chosen are hereby instructed to vote for the Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks as our candidate for the Presidency, and to vote as a unit on all questions in said Convention.

The delegates at large to the Cincinnati Convention are: Senator J. E. McDonald, Senator D. W. Voorhees, Judge W. E. Niblack, Col. J. R. Slack. These as well as the entire Congressional delegation will support Mr. Hendricks for the Presidential nomination. The Convention completed the State ticket by nominating the present State officers for Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder and Clerk of the Supreme Court.

A most righteous judgment awarded Dr. Lindsey for the wonderful cures performed by his "Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

A CARELESS diet, a change of water, or a cold settling in the bowels, very often brings on at this season of the year, an obstinate diarrœa, or some other troublesome affection of the stomach or bowels. If you would treat such complaints in a rational way, try at once Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a simple, but safe remedy for them, and equally effectual in all cases of cramps, cholera morbus, dysentery and summer complaints.

HOME TROUBLES FOR CAMERON.

A Cameron Club in Philadelphia Changes Its Name.

McManes Aiming for a Seat in the U. S. Senate.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—About six o'clock on Saturday evening a telegram from Chicago was received at the Union Republican Club in this city saying: "McManes has just been elected to represent Pennsylvania in the National Committee in place of Cameron." This telegram, along with a score of others, was posted on the bulletin board of the club, and, upon reading it, the fence riders, with an agility that would shame an acrobat, got down on the McManes side of the pasture. The Cameron Club, an organization of over 260 members, showed how readily it could worship the rising sun by throwing off the name it had borne for a dozen years and, instead, calling itself "The McManes Club."

On Sunday word reached us that the dispatch about McManes was only a joke, but it is likely to prove the most serious one ever played upon the McManes, formerly the Cameron Club. It will cost a score of members their places in the Custom House and Postoffice, and one or two score more, in order to hold their fat berths, will rebel against the action of Saturday night by starting a Cameron Club that will not scare so easily.

The city of Philadelphia has 8 Senatorial and 38 Legislative districts; of the 46 members accredited to us 42 are to be elected next November; of these 42, but 10 only are Democratic districts, owing to the manner in which the districts were gerrymandered by the Republicans, and the fight now on our hands, that promises to disrupt the Republican party in this city, is to secure these districts for Mr. James McManes, the anti-Cameron leader, who is a candidate for the United States Senate, in place of Mr. Wallace, whose term expires March 4, 1881.

Of these 32 Republican districts, 17 seem absolutely certain for Cameron, 10 sure for McManes, with 5 doubtful, of which 4 are pretty certain to go for McManes. Of the 4 Senators holding over, 3 are Cameron men without doubt, and 1 McManes; therefore, of the whole number of Republican Assemblymen from this city, it looks as if the division would be: For Cameron's candidate for Senator, 21; for McManes, 15. But what a fight there will be to reach this result!

Every officeholder, national, State, and city, must get down upon one side or the other of the fence; newspaper organs must dance to the tune piped by the bosses, or the advertising will be taken from them; candidates must wear the collars of the bosses they elect to serve; and the people—well, this is their opportunity to break up the boss system of politics in Pennsylvania.

Oregon Election.

CHICAGO, June 9.—A San Francisco dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says: M. C. George, Republican, was elected to Congress by about eight hundred majority. Three Republicans for Supreme Judges, average a majority of over 1,000. The Legislature is doubtful, with the chances in favor of the Republicans.

DON'T BUY MORE THAN YOU WANT.—Ten cents will buy a package, 2 doses, Wells' May Apple Pills, anti-bilious, liver, cathartic.

"ROUGH ON RATS"—Ask druggists for it. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs 15c boxes. Agency 84 Market street.

Appetite, refreshing sleep, the acquisition of flesh and color, are blessings attendant upon the reparative processes which this priceless invigorant speedily initiates and carries to a successful conclusion. Digestion is restored and sustenance afforded to each life sustaining organ by the Bitters, which is inoffensive even to the feminine palate, vegetable in composition, and thoroughly safe.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally

LIVER AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

WAUKESHA, WIS., August 27, 1879.

Messrs. Anderson & Haslage—Gentlemen:—For a long time I have been suffering from Liver and Kidney troubles; some six weeks since (by the advice of my physician) I came to this place. I have drank freely of the Silurian water, and am now happy to say with gratifying results. I shall continue to use the water after my return home, and advise all suffering from the above complaints to give it a trial.

Yours truly, S. A. KNIGHT, of Benidena, N. Y.

THE SILURIAN MINERAL WATER is *the only known* CURE for DIABETES and BRIGHT'S DISEASE of the KIDNEYS. It is NATURE'S MARVELOUS REMEDY for all Kidney diseases, Urinary disorders, Constipation, Dropsy, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia. Thousands live to testify to the speed and permanency of its *cure*.

If your druggist does not keep it, order direct from THE WHOLESALE DEPOT:

WM. HASLAGE,
NO. 18 DIAMOND, Pittsburgh.

PRICES—Per Barrel, $12; Half Barrel, $6 50; Quarter Barrel, $3 50; Per Gallon, 40 cents.
☞Send for Pamphlet containing Testimonials.

TILDEN'S PLANS.

Bodily Condition of the Sage of Gramercy Park.

Views of a Pittsburgh Physician Who Has Talked With Him.

Dr. E. A. Wood of the South Side, one of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, on Saturday morning arrived home from New York, where he had been in attendance at the Convention of the American Medical Society. The doctor was hailed by the reporter:

"You paid a visit to Governor Tilden while in New York last week; will you favor me with your impressions of the Sage of Gramercy Park?"

"My visit was solely friendly, or such as one citizen may make to another, and was for no other object!" replied Dr. Wood. "I did not go to obtrude my advice, nor to get instructions. Our talk, extending through two days was informal, and was not intended for the public."

"Surely during that time you must have heard him speak on the political situation?"

"True; but it was not presumed that I would abuse my privilege as a guest by retailing that part of our interview, which was held to be confidential. Whatever I might tell you outside of that is not worth the hearing."

"The people are growing impatient to know what is to be the plan of Mr. Tilden."

"One more week of patience will relieve them. One characteristic of Tilden is that he is slow, but certain. Nobody ever hurried him, nor can he be hurried now. Any one who thinks that Tilden is drifting, uncertain without having made up his mind what to do, is widely mistaken. He has the whole campaign of 1880 as clearly mapped out as was that of 1875—all except one thing—*the contingency of being thrust out by his party*, a contingency which Mr. Tilden is too unsuspicious to entertain for a moment. The Democratic party is already organized without knowing it, or without knowing how it was done, or by whom. In the seclusion of his banishment from the rights out of which he was defrauded in 1877, he has mapped out in detail the plan which will give the Democracy victory unless they unceremoniously and unjustly thrust him and his plan aside."

"Is Mr. Tilden physically able to stand the ordeal of another campaign?"

"He is. In making this answer I have carefully considered the subject in all its bearings. Life at least is uncertain, and health is precious. Mr. Tilden is sixty-six; he has overworked himself. From the time when he began to champion the peoples' cause in New York city, then the tempestuous troubles with the New York State Canal Ring, and finally in the siege which ended in the revolutionary Electoral Commission, he has intensely and continually devoted all his time and talent toward the reformation of this Government from the wrongs which encompass it. Little wonder that he is worn with overwork! The wonder is that he stood the task so well."

"Then you think he is not so broken physically, as is generally represented?"

"On the contrary I was surprised to find him enjoying general good health. He sleeps well, eats heartily, and is a better walker than most of men of his age. Indeed I think he takes too much active exercise. I saw him mount, from the pavement, a spirited horse. He rides on horseback every day."

"That does not look like the doings of a palsied decrepit."

"His left arm is, largely impaired in its motion, and it shakes at times. This is caused by a rheumatic affection of that member. On account of long continued pain, and on account of deposit in the joints of the fingers and wrist, motion was interfered with so long that the muscles of the arm are become wasted. The trembling is not the shaking palsy; but is a local nervous affection called *tremor*. An arm immovable from stiff joints and one immovable from paralysis are two distinct forms of disease."

"Why does not Mr. Tilden take the rest which he so much requires?"

"As soon as the Cincinnati Convention adjourns he will, on the advice of his physicians, Drs. Simmons and Seguin of New York, isolate himself in the country for two or three months or possibly go to Europe. Mr. Tilden prefers to remain at his post. He has the vigorous will which enabled Frederick the Great of Prussia to conquer fate. Such men never die of disease, they wear out, and if Mr. Tilden dies within the next fifteen years it will not be from disease, but from a nervous system worn out in the service of his country."

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

—HOLY WRIT.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the perfect cure for every symptom of corrupt Blood, from a common Pimple to the most frightful Ulcer. Cures performed by the **Blood Searcher** read like old-time miracles. Lepers are cleansed, the afflicted are healed and scrofulous cripples take up their bed and walk.

Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the safest, surest and most powerful Purifier ever known. All who try it become missionaries for the **Blood Searcher.** Druggists sell it. Send to **R. E. Sellers & Co.**, Pittsburgh, Pa., for circular.

TO REGULATE THE LIVER.

Use only Sellers' Liver Pills, the best and only true Family Physic. Established over **50** years. They cure *Headache, Biliousness, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague*, and all similar diseases like magic. Get the right kind, **Sellers' Liver Pills. 25** cents. Sold by druggists.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Is an **absolute** and **irresistible** cure for

DRUNK-

enness, Intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Narcotics and Stimulants, removing all taste, desire and habit of using any of them, rendering the taste or desire for any of them perfectly odious and disgusting. Giving every one perfect and irresistible control of the sobriety of themselves and their friends.

It prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows the sudden breaking off from using stimulants or narcotics.

Package, prepaid, to cure 1 to 5 persons, $2, or at your druggists, $1.75 per bottle.

Temperance societies should recommend it. It is perfectly harmless and never-failing.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. Sole Agents

Hop Cough Cure destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves, produces rest, and never fails to cure.

The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. It is perfect—ask druggists.

The Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., of Rochester, N. Y. *only*, prepare these remedies, also the Hop Bitters, which are in no sense a beverage or intoxicant, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made, making more cures than all other remedies.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY EXHAUSTED VITALITY, enervation of body and mind: physical and mental indisposition from excess, study, business, or any cause. Skin affections, scrofulous conditions, blood impurities, permanently cured. Each case a separate study. Thirty years experience. Send 25 cents for People's Medical Adviser, 112 pages. Address Dr. BATE, 13 Park Row, New York. *Advice free.* no22:1yW

ON 30 DAYS TRIAL We send on 30 Days' Trial our ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS, BANDS, Suspensories, Trusses, and other appliances, to those suffering from Nervous Debility, Weaknesses, or Lost Vitality from any cause, or to those afflicted with Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney troubles, etc., etc., or Ruptures. Speedy cures guaranteed. Our Illustrated Pamphlet Free. Address **VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.**
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Promotor and Perfector of Assimilation.

The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood.

The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle.

The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependant upon some of them.

By its union with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:—

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis (Acute or Chronic), Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is a subsitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price, $1.50 Per Bottle. Six for $7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sold by Joseph Fleming, J. Henderson & Bro., Harris & Ewing, and Fahnestock, Ewing & Co.
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THE MILD POWER CURES!

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflamations..	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic..	25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of the Infants	25
4.	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults..	25
5.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Billious Colic	25
6.	CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomiting...	25
7.	COUGHS, Cold, Bronchitis.....	25
8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Billious Stomach.......	25
11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods.....	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods.....	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing..	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruption	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains....	25
16.	FEVER and AGUE, Chill, Fever Agues	50
17.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding..........	50
18.	OPHTHALMY, or sore or weak eyes..	50
19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
21.	ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing......	50
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing...	50
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Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions.......... $10 00

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HUMPHREY'S SCECIFIC MANUEL on the Care and Treatment of Disease and its Cure, sent FREE on application.

Nervous Debility,

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by **Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28.** Been in use **20** years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and a large vial of powder for $5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton Stree New York. sel:MP&W:R

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES

KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

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IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

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21st

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Dr. Williams

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Speedily cures all Private, Nervous, and Chronic diseases of both males and females without mercury or hindrance from business. Also Catarrh and all Throat and Lung affections.

No Fee required until Cured, from responsible parties. All diseases of the **Kidneys** and **Bladder**, and old cases of **Gleet**, **Syphilitic** and **Mercurial affections** of the throat, skin, or bones, are **cured for Life.**

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN

suffering from the terrible effects of **Seminal Weakness**, and **Loss of Sexual Power** as the result of **Self-abuse** in youth, **Sexual Excesses** in maturer years, or other causes, producing **Emissions, Nervousness, Pimples on the face, Cough, Indigestion, Loss of Memory**, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured in half the usual time and expense (**where others have failed**).

The **Doctor** is a **regular graduate** of one of the oldest Medical Colleges in Ohio. Age with experience can be relied upon. His **"Vegetable Specifics"** were never known to fail in curing even the **worst cases.** Patients treated by mail and express every-where, but where possible, a personal consultation is preferred, which is free, and sacredly confidential. Write for a list of questions. No **quack literature** published.

Dr. W's Specific No. 2 is a sure remedy for Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, and loss of Power, caused by self-abuse or excessive indulgence. Price of Dr W's Specific, $2 per bottle; Injection, $1; sent every-where, by express. **Office Hours, 9 to 4 & 7 to 8 P.M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P.M.**
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DR. WHITTIER,

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Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHOEA or seminal weakness resulting from Self-Abuse or other causes, producing Nervous Debility, Night Emissions, Despondency, Dizziness, Dimness of Sight, Pimples on the Face, Weakness of Mind and Body; also IMPOTENCY, Loss of Sexual Power, Sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHOEA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of Skin Eruptions, Ulcers in the Mouth, Throath or on Other Parts of the Body, are thoroughly cured, and Blood Poison perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent Sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours **9 A. M. to 4 P. M.**, and **6 to 8 P. M.** Sundays **10 A. M. to 1 P. M.** only.

Marriage and Health Guide,

144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married and those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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THE untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF-PRESERVATION. Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business, may be restored and manhood regained.

Two hundredth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautiful and very expensive engravings. Three hundred pages, more than 50 valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing disease, the result of many years of extensive and successful practice, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Bound in French cloth; price only $1, sent by mail post-paid.

The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor."

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Address DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. **HEAL THYSELF**
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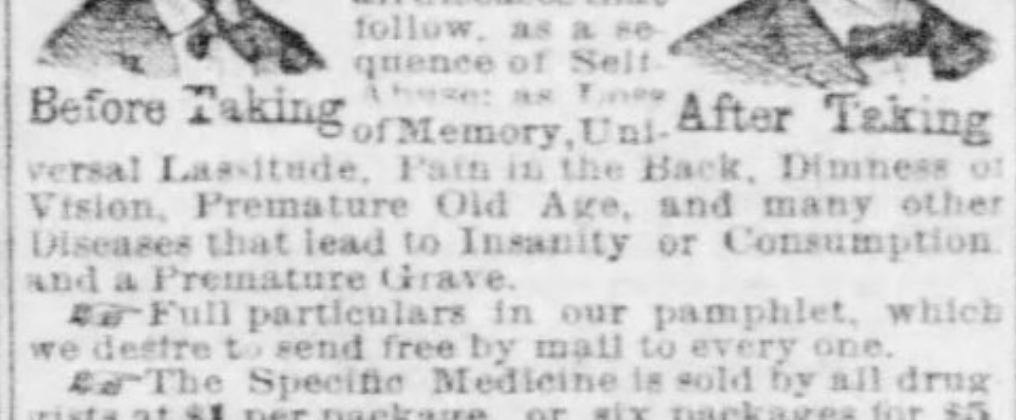
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



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☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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Sold in Pittsburgh by Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street; A. McClarren, corner Smithfield and Sixth avenue; Jos. Henderson & Bro., Wholesale Agents. my19:1yd&W

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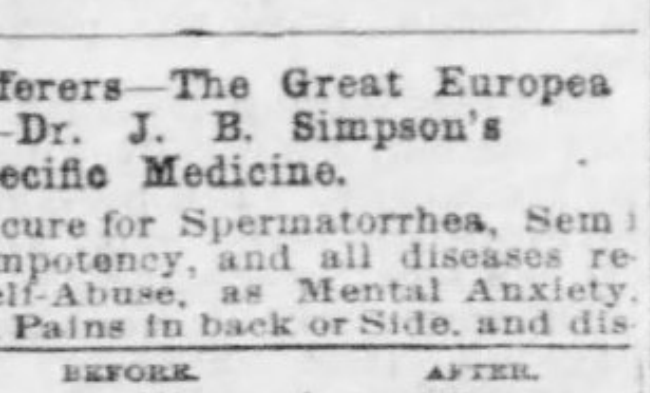

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It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in back or Side, and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success. Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address, **DR. JAQUES & CO.,** 130 West Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT, that bane of Society so agonizing and destructive in its consequences, blunting all the finer feelings, captivating the will, inflicting the most savage punishment and cruel bondage, **CURED** without suffering. No publicity. Address Dr. BATE, 13 Park Row, New York. *Advice free.*
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLL'S BITTER MALT TONIC.

DYSPEPSIA, THE UNIVERSAL AMERICAN MALADY—A guest in almost every family circle of our land, and these is no disorder more distressing, rendering its victims irritable, suspicious, despondent, listless, reckless and full of forebodings, embittering the life of the sufferer, and making him truly miserable. Exposing the system to the long train of diseases which date their existence from the time the great supply organ of the body, the stomach, is racked and tortured with the terrible pangs of Dyspepsia. This condition is avoidable in every case, and where existing can be cured by the use of BITTER MALT-TONIC, with the proper attention to food and drink, reasonable exercise and pure air.

The remote cause is undigested food, decomposing in the stomach, generating wind, sour and putrid odors and foul gases, the ficious accumulation poisoning the circulation and rendering the liver and kidneys unequal to their task. First, the food introduced into the stomach should be within the limits of its capacity, and of a quality capable of being readily dissolved. Diet should be regular, active exercise indulged in, and with the use of BITTER MALT-TONIC, according to directions, a sure relief and speedy return to good health assured.

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AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral.

In the whole history of medicine no preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. mh27:3w&W 1

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Refer to the Masonic Bank and to the business community. Issue Weekly, Semi-Weekly and Daily Market Reports; also, Circulars of Instructions and Advice. Sent Free on application.
ja31-1yW

POLITICAL.

☞ **NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.**

The National Democratic Committee having met in the City of Washington, February 23d, has appointed Tuesday, the 22d of June next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. All Democratic, Conservative, and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations or differences, who can unite with us in constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in the delegation of the Convention.

At the last National Convention, held in the city of St. Louis, in 1876, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the States be requested to instruct the delegates to the National Democratic Convention, held in 1880, whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer, in force in the National Convention, and that the National Committee insert such request in the calendar of the next Convention.

[Signed.] W. H. BARNUM, Chairman.
FRED. O. PIERCE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.**

The partnership of R. & S. WOODS, Attorneys at Law, was dissolved on November **30, 1879**, by the death of Robert Woods, senior partner. All persons indebted to said firm are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, as surviving partner, who alone is authorized to settle the same, and those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement at my office, corner of Cherry alley and Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEPHEN WOODS, JR.,
Attorney at Law,
No. **85** Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March **23, 1880.**
mh30:3t-Wap3:3m

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Disease of the Skin—Fever, restless sleep, foul stomach, tainted breath, languor, depression of spirits, always attendant on the worst cases, are speedily and radically removed by these medicines—the ointment cleanses the skin, and the Pills purify the blood, stimulate the liver, and promote digestion.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at twenty-five cents, sixty-two cents and one dollar each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., New York.

Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists, corner of Tenth and Liberty streets, Sole Agents.
my28:d&W-s

☞ **A CARD.—TO ALL WHO** are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. ap14:eodWap17-1y

☞ **DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND** AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience of over **30** years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genereal Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

☞ **DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN** STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseasecases. SPERMATORRHOEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BONDY, &c.; also, GONORRHOEA, GLEET, STRICTURE, URINARY, COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poisons eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate, as diploma at office shows. A life time experience and his purest medicines cure thousands of cases after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free; pamphlet for stamp; call or write.

Office Hours—**9 A. M.** to **4 P. M.**, and from **6** to **8 P. M.** Sundays, **10 A. M.** to **1 P. M.** only.

Marriage and Health Guide,

144 pages, illustrated—a book for private, careful reading. Price **25** cents.

WHY DOES

a woman's health often break down at an early age? Put a man at the wash-tub, let him get heated from the hot suds until every pore is opened; then let him stand over the filthy steam that comes from scalding and boiling clothes, that are full of sweat and exhalations from the skin, and his health too would break down before long; and yet this most terrible ordeal is what

A WOMAN

has to go through with on wash-day; and, besides, with her clothing wet from perspiring at the hot work, she has to risk her life by going out in the air to hang up the clothes. Even those, not at work are in the unhealthy atmosphere: its smell, so apparent to visitors, showing that it finds its way through the house,—the family, however, often becoming so accustomed to the peculiar odor from its own wash as not to notice it. These facts readily explain why so many women suffer with colds, rheumatism, weak nerves, or neuralgia, and

LOOK OLD

while yet young in years, and physicians and boards of health cannot draw attention too strongly to the injurious effects of the usual way of washing, with its necessary steam and scalding or boiling to get the clothes pure and sweet-smelling, especially as it is without doubt often the direct cause of those dreadful diseases, diphtheria, consumption, and typhoid fever. **Fortunately this trouble can be avoided**; scalding, boiling, steam and all disagreeable smell from the wash completely done away with; clothes made sweet and beautifully white; *from the saving in fuel the wash done at less cost than even when home-made soap is used*, and very much

SOONER THAN

by the old way, by using **FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP**,—a Soap so purifying and cleansing that the dirtiest clothing can be washed in lukewarm water with very little rubbing, and clothes, bedding and utensils used by the sick disinfected and cleansed without either scalding or boiling, while the work is so light that a girl twelve or thirteen years of age can do a large wash without being tired; and yet so mild and healing is this Soap that for toilet and shaving it has no equal, and physicians advise its use in preference to imported Castile Soap on wounds and sores, and to wash the youngest infants, as well as for persons with delicate skin.

Now that there is a remedy for this, *so economical that the poorest can use it*, there is not a woman or

A MAN

who is not directly interested in having used in their homes, in spite of prejudice, THAT WONDERFUL WAY OF WASHING CLOTHES, which does away with the hard work, offensive smell and fearful steam on wash-days, makes the white pieces whiter, colored pieces brighter and flannels softer than they can be made by washing the old way, leaves the hands smooth enough to do fine sewing and every article as clean, as sweet and as pure as if never worn.

TESTIMONIALS

From H. E. BOWLES, M. D., Hammonton, N. J., Editor *South Jersey Republican*.

My attention was called to FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP from an advertisement in my own paper, and its use in my house for nearly a year, according to the directions, has proved that its remarkable properties have not been overstated. For removing printing ink it is invaluable, while for toilet and shaving it is the best Soap I have ever seen.

From MRS. H. L. KENYON, Northfield, Vt.

I do my wash with FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP in half the time and with no expense for Soap, *as the saving in fuel more than pays for it*. I have no steam or scent from the wash, while the saving in health, clothes and labor can hardly be estimated.

From E. W. STANTON, 1506 N. 20th St., Philada.

We are confident, from a long experience in using and recommending FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP, that one trial, according to the very easy printed directions, will overcome all prejudices. It also really has wonderful merit for shaving, toilet, and all household uses, and as it becomes more generally known, must have an immense sale.

From MRS. E. STOCKWELL, Hammonton, N. J.

FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP has been used in my house for the last seven months, and by following the printed directions, we find it to do everything claimed on the wrappers. We have not scalded or boiled a single article, *and the clothes are whiter and sweeter than when washed in the old way*. My husband, who is a dealer here, has a steady demand for the Soap from his customers.

From MANAGER OF DEXTER LAUNDRY, 321 Sixth Street, Corner C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

No laundry or family can afford to be without FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP. We follow directions and use no other Soap, and have a reputation second to no laundry in Washington for white clothes; the superior work we have been enabled to turn out having secured us the trade of some of the best gentlemen's furnishing stores in the city.

The following are the Directions for Use, so simple that a child can understand them.

Dont do anything so ridiculous as to buy the Soap unless you intend following them.

☞ ***$100 positively forfeited if it injures the clothes, or will not do everything claimed.***

First, put the white clothes in a tub of water, only made warm enough to be comfortable for the hands. Then take one piece out at a time on the wash-board, rub the Soap lightly over it, roll it up and put it back into the same tub, and so on with each piece until all have the Soap rubbed on them. Then go away and let them soak at least twenty minutes, without touching them, when the dirt will all be loosened, and a very little rubbing on the wash-board, out of that one suds, will make them perfectly clean, being particular to turn each piece while washing so as to get at the seams. Then wash lightly on the wash-board, through a lukewarm rinse-water (without any Soap,) so as to get the dirty suds out. Then put through blue-water, and on the line, *without scalding or boiling a single piece.* Afterward put flannels and colored pieces to soak, and wash them exactly the same way.

It is important not to heat the wash-water in a tin, brass or copper kettle. A tea-kettle will heat enough water for a large wash with this Soap.

Just Think What You will Save by this Easy Way of Washing!
No Wash-boiler! No Steam! No Smell of Suds through the House!
It has the remarkable Property of keeping the Dish-Cloth, Wash-Rag and Sponge always Sweet, and of Washing Freely in Hard Water.

SOLD BY GROCERS

Get a Cake and Try it for Yourself next Wash-Day.

To Points where this Soap is not yet Introduced a Trial Cake will be sent by Mail, on receipt of Price, (10 Cents), in Money or Stamps.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO OFFICE OF **FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP,**
718 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Battle!

1880. FOR PRESIDENT, 1880.

The Nominee of the Democratic National Convention.

No More Returning Boards, No More Electoral Commissions, No More Fraudulent Presidents,

But An Honest Vote, An Honest Count and An Honestly Elected President,

Or Else Five Million Democrats Will Know the Reason Why.

There Must Be Restitution for the Great Fraud First Triumphant in American History.

Now Is the Time to Form Clubs

FOR

THE WEEKLY POST

FOR 1880.

OOK AT THE PRICE

$1.25 PER YEAR

In Clubs of 5 or Over,

A Free Copy for Every Club of 10,

AND ALL POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

The great Presidential contest of **1880** enlists the sympathies of every man, woman and child in the land, and the active participation of millions of voters.

It will be the grandest battle for the supremacy of Democratic principles and Democratic men in the government the nation has ever seen. The way to crown it with success is to enlighten and encourage the voters by the spread of Democratic truth in extending the circulation of Democratic papers. Every Democrat can contribute to this important end. It is the way to encourage the doubtful—inspire the old guard—perfect and extend organization and make success certain.

Before the first of July, the nominating Conventions of the two parties will have completed their assigned duties, by presenting candidates for President and Vice President, and the principles on which they shall go to the great jury of the American people.

This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of **1880**, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and interesting in American history. And from that time until the polls close in November, its progress will be of vital interest to the people of this country. THE WEEKLY POST will hold no sluggard's part in this grand contest, but will urge the support of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATES with all the ability and energy at its command. We say nothing of its fidelity to the great cause, for in that respect it has never faltered. And we hope to greet our readers in the issue of November **7, 1880**, with an array of "POST ROOSTERS" that will cheer their hearts and tell the story of the Campaign.

Starting out with full reports of the National Conventions, THE WEEKLY POST each week will give a complete history of the progress of the canvass, including editorials and correspondence covering every phase of it; the speeches and letters of representative Democrats; a full exposition of new issues as they arise; graphic accounts of the great mass meetings, which will be a distinguishing feature of the campaign. All this in a national point of view but special attention will be devoted to political affairs of the State and particularly of Western Pennsylvania. The reader of THE WEEKLY POST will have presented to him every week a panoramic view of the canvass, its present progress and future indications—thus enabling him to exercise a well-informed judgment on all political questions, and thoroughly equip him for those neighborhood controversies on men and principles which have so much to do with deciding great political contests. It will aim to make every Democratic reader an intelligent and capable missionary for service among his Radical friends and neighbors.

We must not forget that the State election in Pennsylvania in **1880** will be of importance to our readers aside from the Presidential feature of the contest, as it will involve the choice of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, whose term expires in March, **1881**, as well as members of the National House of Representatives.

Other Features of the Weekly Post.

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NATIONAL CONVENTION.

he Third and Fourth Days' Proceedings.

djournment from Midnight Saturday Until Monday Morning.

THE THIRD DAY.

ONVENTION PROCEEDINGS—CONKLING TRAPED — CONTESTED SEATS — RULES AND THE RESOLUTIONS.

CHICAGO, June 4.—A smart rain having llen during the morning, the third day the National Convention dawned a ifle cloudy, cool and comfortable. Many the delegates, well tired out by the acve canvass of last evening, were slower an ever in getting into the Exposition uilding, and slower still in taking their ats. The audience, too, who heretofore ad been early on the ground, being uned to the early hour of meeting, only ocpied about half the seats when the apinted hour arrived. Among the deletes appeared Col. "Bob" Ingersoll as a oxy for a delegate from Knox county, linois. The band, for nearly an hour, scoursed lively and patriotic music.

ROYALTY LOOKING ON.

Among the distinguished guests on the age were His Royal Highness Prince eopold, and members of his party, comosed of H. Collins, C. B., England; Hon. . Yorks, England; Colonel McNeill, ictoria Cross, Equerry to the Queen. he party, accompanied also by the rincess Louise suite, arrived this morng and are guests at the Grand Pacific otel to-day. They will leave for Milaukee this evening. The Prince was eeted warmly by the audience. When r. Conkling came in, he was greeted as sual, by hearty applause, which was iplicated when General Garfield walked own shortly after.

A SHORT PRAYER.

At 10:45 the President rapped the Conention to order, and called on Rev. rthur Little, of the New England Conegational Church, this city, who offered rayer, which was vigorously applauded ecause of its brevity.

ONE OF CONKLING'S TRAPS.

Mr. Conkling offered a resolution hich he hoped would be unanimously lopted. Otherwise he would call a divion. It was as follows:

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that ery member of it is bound in honor to support s nominee, whoever that nominee may be, and at no man should hold a seat here who is not ady to so agree.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, said he took it for ranted that a Republican Convention did ot need such instruction. Although they ad come here with preferences, he had yet hear any expression by any delegate at he would not stand by the final action f the Convention. He had no doubt that onkling would be found shoulder to houlder with the friends of any candidate ho might be nominated. He would suport the nominee, and he expected Mr. onkling would do the same, provided his avorite candidates were not selected.

DISCIPLINING DELEGATES.

The vote being taken, one or two negaves were heard and Conkling suggested at the call of States be made in order to iscover what delegates in a Republican onvention refused to vote for this resoluon.

Mr. Brandage, of Connecticut, also deanded that the yeas and nays be taken as whether such a vote should be recorded, nd it was agreed that it should. As State fter State was called out solidly in favor f the resolution, applause greeted the anouncement.

At the conclusion, when there had been o negative votes, except three in West irginia, Mr. Conkling's motion was delared adopted by a vote of 716 ayes to 3 ays. Mr. Conkling then offered a resoluion, orally, as follows:

Resolved, That delegates who, in this roll-call, ave voted "no" on this resolution, do not deerve to have, and have forfeited, their votes in his Convention.

Mr. A. W. Campbell of West Virginia, aid there were three good and true Reublicans in the delegation from West irginia who had voted no. He was ready nd willing to withdraw from the Conention if it had come to this, that a lelegate here could not have free expression of opinion. He had published a Republian newspaper for twenty-five years, was, nd would remain, a consistant Republican, ut there was a principle involved, and he would not come into a Convention and gree beforehand to endorse whatever they might do before action was taken. He would go home, and would not be ashamed o state his reasons for leaving to-day.

Mr. Hale of West Virginia, made a speech in the same vein.

Mr. Brandage of Connecticut, said this was not a question of free speech. It was not a question of whom these delegates would vote for at the poles; but it was a question whether they would aid the glorious Republican party, that had carried the country through so many crises. He would nat exclude these delegates, but suggested that Mr. Conkling modify his resolution so as to allow them to sit here and see what we did.

Mr. McCormick of West Virginia, said he was one who voted against the resolution, but not because he did not intend to vote the Republican ticket, for he did. He had been in the army two long years. He made one hundred speeches for the nominee in 1876, and he understood Mr. Conkling made but one. The gentleman had not given the Republican party the hearty support which the speaker had. He objected to the character of the resolution and its source. [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. Young, of Tennessee, a colored delegate, declared that the Republicans in the South stood on dangerous ground. He did not understand the reasons for the West Virginia delegates refusing to pledge themselves to vote for the nominee. Did they mean to vote with some other party, if their own candidate was not nominated? If so, they had no right to help us nominate a Republican candidate. What was needed in the South was men of backbone, and not men who go to the gates and help others to slip in, and then slip out themselves. He objected to these men going back and sowing dissension. He wanted them to define themselves.

Mr. Campbell assured his colored friend, Young, that he was not ashamed to call him brother, but he had sufficient grit to stand up for Republican principles.

Mr. Brandage attempted to make a point of order, but was decided out of order.

GARFIELD PUNCTURES CONKLING.

Mr. Garfield feared the Convention was about to commit a great error. He stated the case as follows: Every delegate here but three voted for the resolution. Those three explained that they expected to support the nominee of this Convention, but they didn't think the resolution wise at this time. Are they to be disfranchised [Loud shouts of "No,"] because they didn't think it wise to pass the resolution we voted for? That was the whole question. Had they refused to vote for the nominee, then this resolution would be pertinent. We were responsible for our votes to our constituents, and not to the Convention. No Convention could bind his vote against his judgment. [Great applause.] He didn't know the gentlemen nor their affiliations, except one, whom he knew in the dark days of slavery, and he was equal in clear-sighted honesty and courage to any man on earth, and if we expel him, we must expel many others here to-day. In this view he hoped Mr. Conkling would consider it a matter of pleasure on his part to withdraw the resolution.

CONKLING WILTS.

Mr. Pixley of California, moved to table the resolution.

Mr. Conkling asked that the roll be called [hisses and cheers] on that motion. He made inquiry whether those three West Virginia delegates did say they would support the nominee.

The Chair said that question was not in his province to answer.

Mr. Conkling said he would not do an injustice to any delegate, and although he did not understand that the delegates would support the nominee, he would withdraw his resolution. It was withdrawn and there was loud applause thereat.

HISSING OF LOGAN AND A BOOM FOR BRUCE.

The Chair said that for the purpose of accommodating the citizens the Committee on Arrangements had given them 10,000 seats. It was evidently improper to express approbation or disapprobation from the galleries. One of the eminent soldiers of the country [Logan] had been hissed from the gallery. He had ordered the galleries to be cleared if any such disturbance occurred again.

The Chair desired Hon. B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, to assume the chair for a few minutes. [Cheers greeted the appearance of Senator Bruce on the platform.]

RIOT AND DISORDER REIGN SUPREME.

The scene occurring, as it did, at exactly midnight, when the audience had become fatigued by the long session and by the dry details of the discussion, was unusually noticeable, and as cheer after cheer rent the air, the leaders of the Grant movement and their associates among the delegates mounted chairs, waved their hats, canes, spread umbrellas and helped swell the chorus with voice and gestures. This demonstration continued for more than three times the length of the time consumed in the Blaine demonstration mentioned above. Among the striking incidents of the day the most conspicuous among the demonstrations was Senator Conkling who moved aloft the shield on which was inscribed the State of New York, and among the newspaper representatives J. B. McCullough of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who mounted the table and kept his handkerchief aloft in the air until his arms were weary. Then followed shouting, stamping and singing of "Rally Around the Flag." The cheers closed the demonstration, when some one on the stage called for "three cheers for Blaine," which were given with a will by some who had cheered for Grant, but then came a scene that rivaled if it did not exceed the demonstration for Grant. The scene was extraordinary and beyond the power of language to describe. The same shields and same umbrellas served for both parties. Even Mr. Conkling's shield was seized by an enthusiastic Blaine man and thrown quite as high as by the Senator from New York. This frenzy lasted longer than any preceding, and thus the supporters of the Senator from Maine think they have carried off the honors.

Among the most exciting incidents of this exciting and unparallelled scene were the following:

Mrs. Chas. F. Reed, who is editor of a publication in New York City, mounted a railing back of the speaker's desk and at first with an umbrella and later with a flag in either hand snatched from the statue of the Goddess of Liberty, which stood before her, shouting and waived her hands to the crowd in front. They responded to every motion with renewed cheers. Finally the officers found it essential to ask her to remove from her conspicuous position, which she did with considerable reluctance. Mr. Hale of Maine, standing on the shoulders of two men, held aloft the Maine banner far above that of the other States and order was finally restored by the Choir after forty minutes of continuous cheers. Mr. Raum then suggested that they have three cheers for the nominee, which were given with a will

Mr. Storrs renewed his remarks, but was soon interrupted, when he indiscreetly mentioned the name of Sherman. This gave the audience another opportunity to indulge in cheers which on the ordinary test would have been tremendous and remarkable, but which were short in comparsion with the almost insane demonstration of a minute before. Mr. Storrs' time having been almost entirely taken up by the audience in cheering, he concluded with a very few words.

The Chair announced the majority had twenty-three minutes left for debate.

Col. Ingersoll was loudly called.

Mr. Conkling and others objected strenuously. Mr. Conger claimed that Col. Ingersoll had as much right by proxy as Mr. Logan had, for Logan was only a proxy.

Mr. Pixley of California, rebuked this Convention for their unworthy conduct in waving umbrellas as banners, etc. This was a delibera body and no such demonstration was creditable to ii.

Mr. Butterworth said enthusiasm was a good thing, but to transact business before this body was more important. He moved that the Convention adjourn till 10 A. M., it being now 1 A. M. Lost by a large vote. He then called for the roll call.

The audience became quite intractable at this point and business was much impeded. The vote was announced: Ayes 95; nays 661. So the Convention refused to adjourn.

A DECISIVE VOTE.

The question on adoption of the majority report was called.

Mr. Cessna asks a division of the question.

Mr. Clayton then offered an amendment to the resolution embodying the substance of the minority report and calling for a seperate vote on the Chicago districts. This was voted down on roll call by a vote of 387 nays to 353 ayes.

The majority on the Illinois contests throwing out 18 Grant delegates was adopted without derision.

At 2:30 A. M. a motion to adjourn until 11 A. M. was carried and the Convention adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

CONTESTED SEATS, RULES AND PLATFORM.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The terrible strain on the nerves of the delegates of last night's protracted session was sufficient to prevent a prompt appearance this morning, and it was 11:45 o'clock before Chairman Hoar called the Convention to order, although the time fixed for the meeting was eleven o'clock. The reporters, delegates and auditors seemed still wearied, and there was not much vivacity in the proceedings preliminary to the actual work of the Convention. For the first time since the Convention opened the back seats, where there was small chance for intelligent understanding of the doings about the platform, were only about half filled. Rev. John R. Bader of Washington, offered prayer.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

The remainder of the contested seats were taken up. The West Virginia contest was decided by admitting the contestants, one Sherman and one Grant, by a vote of 426 to 312. In the Utah case the two candidates were admitted by 426 to 312. They are Grant men. These votes indicated a breaking of the field coalition against Grant and there was heated debate on both of them.

RULES OF ORDER—GRANT TACTICS.

The report of the Committee on Rules was taken up and Gen. Garfield moved their adoption.

Gen. Sharpe of New York, moved as a substitute this resolution.

Resolved, That this Convention will proceed immediately to ballot for a candidate for President of the United States, and that speeches of fifteen minutes be allowed for the presentation of each candidate, and ten minutes for one speech to second each nomination, and that after such nominations are made such ballot will be taken by the call of the roll of the States.

After debate this was rejected—Ayes 276, nays 479.

Mr. Boutwell moved this amendment to the rules:

Rule 10—The Republican National Committee shall be appointed, consisting of one member from each State, Territory and District of Columbia, represented in this Convention. The roll shall be called and the delegation from each State, Territory and district shall name through their chairman persons to act as members of such committee, and said committee shall prescribe the method for the election of delegates to the National Convention to be held in 1884, and to announce the same to the country and to issue the call for the Convention in conformity therewith.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio—I move to amend that nothing in the proposed plan shall be so constructed as to prevent the selection of delegates to the National Convention by districts.

The report of the Committee on Rules as amended was then adopted.

THE PLATFORM ON WHICH ——— IS TO RUN.

Mr. Pierrepont of New York, from the Committee on Resolutions, rose to report the platform and said: "We have endeavored in the resolutions which we present to have nothing on which we could not ourselves agree, and nothing that would tend to disturb the harmony of this Convention or awaken angry debate or long delay. I have now the honor to present the resolutions which the committee has agreed upon."

The resolutions were read by the Secretary, as follows:

The Republican party, in National Convention assembled, at the end of twenty years since the Federal Government was first committed to its charge, submit to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration. It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority. It reconstructed the union of the States with freedom instead of slavery as its corner stone. It transformed 4,000,000 of human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of citizens. It relieved Congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves, and charged it to see that slavery does not exist. It has raised the value of our paper currency from thirty-eight per cent. to the par of gold. It has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the Nation from the point where six per cent. bonds sold at eighty-six cents to that where four per cent bonds are eagerly sought at a premium. Under its administration railways have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from $700,000,000 to $1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were $20,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were $264,000,000 more than our imports in 1879. Without resorting to loans it has since the war closed defrayed the ordinary expenses of government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and has annually disbursed more than $30,000,000 for soldiers' pensions. It has paid $888,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at lower rates has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly $151,000,000 to less than $89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed

Upon this record the Republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this Convention submits for their approval the following statements of the principles and purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:—

First—We affirm that the work of the past twenty-one years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the Nation, and that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; that the peace regained should be cherished; that the dissevered Union now happily restored should be perpetuated, and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce, already so great, should be steadily encouraged.

Second—The Constitution of the United States is a supreme law and not a mere contract; out of confederated States it made a sovereign Nation. Some powers are denied to the Nation, while others are denied to the States; but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the National and not by the State tribunals.

Third—The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the National Government to aid the work to the extent of its constitutional duty. The intelligence of the Nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence of the several States, and the destiny of the Nation must be guided, not only by the genius of any one State, but by the average genius of them all.

Fourth—The Constitution wisely forbids Congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the Nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each State is exposed to its domination. We therefore recommend that the Constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the Legislature of each State and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

Fifth—We affirm the belief avowed in 1876 that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor; that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the States, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the Territories; that everywhere the protection accorded to citizens of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption, and that we esteem it the duty of Congress to develop and improve our water courses and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease; that the obligations of the Republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the hour of battle are undiminished by the lapse of the fifteen years since their final victory—to do them perpetual honor is, and shall forever be, the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the American people.

Sixth—Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign Nations rests with Congress, or with the United States and its treaty making, the Republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of the Chinese as an evil of great magnitude, invoke the exercise of those powers to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

Seventh—That the purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of Rutherford B Hayes in peace and war, and which guided the thoughts of our immediate predecessors to him for a Presidential candidate, have continued to inspire him in his career as Chief Executive, and that history will accord to his administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just and courteous discharge of the public business, and will honor his interpositions between the people and proposed partisan laws.

Eighth—We charge upon the Democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust of office and patronage; that to obtain possession of the National and State governments and the control of place and position they have obstructed all efforts to promote the purity and conserve the freedom of suffrage, and have devised fraudulent certifications and returns; have labored to unseat lawfully elected members of Congress; to secure at all hazards the vote of a majority of the States in the House of Representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine, and rescued by the courageous action of Maine's patriotic sons; have by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice attached partisan legislation to appropriation bills, upon whose passage the very movements of the Government depends, and have crushed the rights of individuals; have advocated the principles and sought the favor of rebellion against the Nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memory of the war and to overcome its inestimably valuable results of nationality, personal freedom and individual equality. The equal, steady and complete enforcement of the laws and the protection of all our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution are the first duties of the Nation.

The danger of a "solid" South can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the Nation has made to the citizens. The execution of the laws and the punishment of those who violate them are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured and genuine prosperity established throughout the South. Whatever promises the Nation makes the Nation must perform, and the Nation cannot with safety relegate this duty to the States. The "solid" South must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all opinions must there find free expression, and to this end the honest voter must be protected against terrorism, violence or fraud.

And we affirm it to be the duty and purpose of the Republican party to use every legitimate means to restore all the States of this Union to the most perfect harmony that may be practicable, and we submit it to the practical, sensible people of the United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time to surrender the administration of the National Government to the party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring distrust and confusion where there are now order, confidence and hope.

There was some debate on a Civil Service reform resolution, offered by Mr. Barker of Massachusetts, which resulted in the adoption of the annexed as an addition to the platform:

The Republican party, adhering to the principle affirmed by its last National Convention, of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointments to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes, that the reform of the Civil Service should be thorough, radical and complete. To this end it demands the co-operation of the legislative with the executive department of the Government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service.

The Convention then at 6:30 p. m. took a recess until 7, with the understanding the presentation and nomination of candidates would be the business of the evening.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

NO BALLOT REACHED, BUT CANDIDATES PRESENTED.

The evening session of the Convention was called to order at 7:20 o'clock.

Mr. Hale moved that the roll of States be called for the names of the members of the National Committee. Carried. The National Committee was then named of one from each State and Territorty, the Pennsylvania member being J. D. Cameron.

NAMING CANDIDATES.

BLAINE IS THE FIRST TO SHY HIS HAT IN THE RING.

Mr. Hale moved that the States be called alphabetically, and that when any State is reached from which it is intended to make a nomination, it may be made under the rules. The rules were read for Senator Logan. After various explanations and the concession of five minutes privilege to those who desired to second nominations, the motion was adopted.

Jas. T. Joy of Michigan, made the first nomination, that of Blaine. It was seconded by Frank Pixley of California, who concluded as follows: His nomination will violate none of the time honored traditions of the party [applause], traditions that ought to be sacrificed; his nomination will be supported by the North and ought to be by the solid South, that has all to gain and nothing to give. Give us this man for our candidate and we will give twelve electoral votes to make James G. Blaine President of the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. Fry of Maine, was allowed two minutes.

The enthusiasm and cheering over Blaine's name, when first presented, lasted fully ten minutes. There were shouts, clapping of hands and waiving of handkerchiefs and flags from the galleries until there was a threatened repetition of the scene of the early morning, almost a riot. A lady waved flags over the stage.

EXODUS WINDOM GETS A SMALL BOOM.

E. F. Drake of Minnesota, nominated Mr. Windom, as a candidate, who will best unite the discordant elements of the party. He reviewed Windom's congressional career and recited his great popularity, and in closing pledged the vote of Minnesota to the nominee of the Convention, whoever he might be.

There was no second to Windom's nomination.

CONKLING ON HIS FEET AND MAKES A GREAT SPEECH.

The Secretary then proceeded with the States until New York was reached. As that State was reached Senator Conkling arose amid loud cheering and proceeded slowly to the reporters' platform. Stepping upon a table, he waited quietly until the cheering ceased, and then spoke slowly and deliberately as follows:

"When asked whence comes our candidate we answer, from Appomatox. Obeying instructions I should never dare to disregard, expressing also my own firm convictions, I rise in behalf of the State of New York to propose a nomination with which the country and the Republican party can grandly win the election. Before us will be the Austerlitz of American politics. It will decide whether for years to come the country will be a Republican or Cossack. The need of the hour is a candidate who can carry doubtful States, North and South, and believing that he more surely can carry New York against any opponent and carry not only the North, but several States of the South, New York is for U. S. Grant. He alone of living Republicans has carried New York as a Presidential candidate. Standing on the highest eminence of distinction, and having filled all lands with his renown, modest, firm, simple and self-poised, he has seen not only the titled but the poor and the lowly in the utmost ends of the earth rise and uncover before him. He has studied the needs and defects of many systems of government, and he comes back a better American than ever, with a wealth of knowledge and experience added to the hard sense which so conspicuously distinguished him in all the fierce light that beat upon him throughout the most eventful, trying and perilous scenes of the Nation's history. To him far more than to any other man is due the fact that every paper dollar is as good as gold. With him as our leader we shall have no defensive campaign, no apologies or explanations to make. The shafts and arrows have all been aimed at him, and they lie broken and harmless at his feet. When he refused to to see Dennis Kearney in California, he meant that lawlessness and communism everywhere would meet a foe in him, and that, popular or unpopular, he will go to the line of right, let the chips fly where they will. His integrity, his common sense, his courage and his unequaled experience are the qualities offered to his country. The only argument against accepting them would amaze Solomon. There would be nothing new, having tried Grant twice and found him faithful. We are told we must not, even after an interval of years, trust him a third time. What stultification does not such a fallacy involve. The American people exclude Jefferson Davis from public trust. Why? Because he was the arch traitor and would be the destroyer, and now the same people are asked to ostracise Grant and not trust him. Why? Because he was the arch preserver of his country; because, not only in war, but afterward, twice, as a civil ruler he gave his highest, noblest efforts to the Republic. Is such an absurdity an election-engineering juggle or hypocrisy's masquerade? There is no field of human activity, responsibility or reason in which rational beings object to an agent because he has been tried and found not wanting, and because he has unequaled experience, making him exceptionally competent and fit. From the man who shoes your horse to the lawyer who pleads your cause; the officer who manages your railway or your mill; the doctor into whose hands you give your life; the minister who seeks to save your soul; what man do you reject because you have tried him, and by his works have known him? Can it be said that Grant has used his official place and power to perpetuate his term. He has no place, and official power has not been used for him. Without patronage or power, his name is on his country's lips and he is struck at by the whole Democratic party because his nomination will be the death-blow to Democratic success, and he is struck at by others who find offense in the very service he has rendered and in the very experience he has gained. There is no third term in the case and the pretense will die with the political dog-days which gendered it, and nobody is really worried about a third term except those hopelessly longing for a first term, and the dupes they have made. Without bureaus, committees officials or emissaries to manufacture sentiment in his favor, or without intrigue or effort on his part, Grant is the candidate whose supporters have never threatened to bolt unless the Convention did as they say. We have only to listen above the din and look beyond the dust of an hour to behold the Republican party advancing to victory with its greatest marshal at its head.

EXCITEMENT OVER CONKLING'S SPEECH.

As Conkling sprang down from the table where he had spoken the midnight scene of yesterday was repeated. The audience was impartial, and everybody participated except a few people on the stage and some of the Western delegates. Such of the State banners as were left were waved high in the air, delegates crowded over the reporters' platform, and the noise was more deafening than any storm. It seemed as if fifteen thousand people had suddenly gone mad, and as if their madness would have no end. Order was something that even the Chairman did not think of, and the crowd became utterly wild and was away beyond control. Delegates who did not get seats had to stand up to prevent themselves from being stifled from the surging of the crowd. The floor, stage, benches, etc., were hammered, while chairs were thrown wildly in the air. Some lost money, many were trampled under foot, and even then the great flags of decorations were dragged from fastenings and thrown aloft. The Grant delegates from New York, and the adjoining Grant states formed a procession, with a large flag and a portrait of Grant, and forced their way through crowded aisles. Finally, after more than half an hour of confusion and cheers, which was more than indescribable, marshals went among the delegates and alternates and persuaded them to sit down. While the stage was being cleared Mr. Conkling himself stood upon his seat and moved for silence.

Wm. O. Bradley of Kentucky seconded the nomination of General Grant.

GARFIELD SPEAKS FOR SHERMAN.

General Garfield presented Sherman's name and closed as follows:

We want the vote of every Grant Republican and every anti-Grant, every Blaine man and every anti-Blaine man. We want a man who standing on a mountain height, looks forward to dangers to come, and I am about to present to you a name for your consideration, who was the associate, friend of nearly all the persons whose faces look down on us to-night. He stood by young Kansas, and through all subsequent years his pathway has been marked by every department of his work in which he has labored; his hand was in the work that redeemed the promise of the Government and made it good. He carried us through to resumption against the false prophesies of the newspapers of half the continent. There is no flaw in his honor, no stain on his shield. I do not present him as a better Republican than thousands of others we honor, but I do present him for your careful consideration I nominate John Sherman of Ohio.

The applause which followed this nomination continued for several minutes, was at times deafening in the extreme. The nomination was seconded by F. C. Winkler of Wisconsin, and R. B. Elliott of South Carolina.

A DARK HORSE MADE PUBLIC.

Fredrick Billings of Vermont, presented the name of Geo. F. Edmunds of Vermont. He had the right, he said, to present the name of a Presidential candidate, for the man he named was known throughout the length and breadth of the land. He was the reliance of the party in the time of strife and his patriotism and fealty were household words.

John E. Sanford of Massachusetts, seconded the nomination of Edmunds.

WASHBURNE CLOSES THE LIST.

J. B. Cassidy of Wisconsin, said: It was fortunate for the party and country that the Republic had so many eminent statesmen from which to select candidates. What was needed at this time was unity of purpose throughout the entire party, and the man who should be nominated was the one who would best accomplish this, should make a pledge at the polls of every doubtful State, and there were two men who possess requisite qualifications. One was Elihu B. Washburne. [Applause.] The other was George F. Edmunds. A united party meant success in November; a divided party was defeat.

Mr. Brandige of Connecticut, seconded Washburne's nomination, saying:

He was the one man who could sweep the country. He reviewed his record at great length by a fervid speech. Washburne will carry four-fifths. The gentleman from New York shakes his head, and no one can speak. No man can shake his head better than he; but even his inspired eloquence cannot do away with the time-honored traditions and make the people believe that a third term is right and just. Mr. Brandige closed with criticising Grant's candidacy.

These speeches and other proceedings brought the Convention up to near midnight, and at 11:50 P. M., Mr. Morse of Mississippi, moved an adjournment be made until 10 o'clock on Monday morning. This was carried without dissent.

THE CHINESE CLAUSE.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE SNUB GIVEN THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The *Call* in commenting on the anti-Chinese plank incorporated in the report of the Committee on Platform of the Convention, after noting the resolution which the Pacific Coast delegates proposed says: "This plank which the committee thought to be Radical does not meet the emergency. Its insertion on the platform would not bind the party to any action except such as can be taken with the consent of the Chinese government. It recognizes the evils of existing treaties but does not say what should be done if the Chinese Government refuses to nullify the treaty article." The *Call* then quotes the plank as adopted by the Committee, and continues: "If this is the best the Chicago Convention can do for the Pacific Coast it may save itself the trouble of doing anything. A successful campaign can be conducted on this resolution only in the event of there being no chance of it being better."

The *Chronicle* says of the California resolution: "There is nothing rank in this, and it is milder than the temper of the people of the Pacific Coast on the subject, and less spirited than the plank reported yesterday by the full Committee report. The vote of this State at the general election which declared by 192 to 1, or 1,540 to 800 in favor of rigid restriction on Chinese immigration actually represents the sentiment of every Pacific State and Territory and any contempt of it manifested by the National political Convention will surely be resented at the polls in November by Oregon, and Nevada as well as California. The party that supports the spirit of the Payne resolution with the most vigor and sincerity is the winning party of the present and future years from the Straits of Fucu to the Gulf of California and from the sea shore to the Rocky Mountains. The *Bulletin* is even more severe in its denunciation of the objectionable clause.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

THE SCENE IN THE CONVENTION IN PRESENTING CANDIDATES.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The body of the hall to-night is not only filled with spectators, but the galleries are black with people. There is enough sprinkling of ladies in their bright summer attire to add peculiar brilliancy to the scene. Every one is on the tip-toe of expectation, for the child is expected to be born.

The patience of both the delegates and the spectators was put to the test when the Convention proceeded to select members of the next National Republican Committee. Don Cameron was selected on behalf of Pennsylvania, and when the announcement was made there was a storm of applause, the first demonstration yet made on behalf of the young Pennsylvania leader.

It was just eight o'clock, Chicago time, when Mr. Hale of Maine, made the preliminary motion looking to the nomination of candidates. It fell to Blaine to be first placed in nomination by Mr. Joy of Michigan. The contrast between four years ago, when Bob Ingersoll performed that duty, was most striking. Although the galleries were filled with friends of Blaine, not a murmur of applause was echoed when Joy mounted the rostrum.

It was fully five minutes before Joy announced Blaine's name. He made the blunder of calling him James "H." Blaine. Then followed a demonstration of applause; but, after all, it was forced. The enthusiasm was on hand, ready to be uncorked, but the speaker failed to inspire it. He was neither the orator nor the man for the occasion. The ten minutes allotted to Joy expired before he had really said anything, and the speaker's time was extended. The speech was flat—a complete failure, almost as bad as sunstroke. The name of Blaine won the applause which followed the close, not the orator.

Conkling's speech in presenting Grant was scholarly and broad. The allusion that Grant never betrayed a principle or a friend was meant as a dig at Hayes, and was not over flatteringly received. Indirectly he assailed all the rivals, and an allusion that Grant had no telegraph wire running into the Convention merited a good deal of disapprobation from the galleries. "Show me a better man," said Conkling. A cry in the gallery, "Blaine," raised a good deal of commotion.

It was ten minutes of midnight when the speeches presenting the candidates closed. The Blaine men were anxious for a vote, so as to get a showing of hands, but most of the New England delegation and Grant men voted to adjourn.

There is no telling what combinations will be made between now and Monday. The fight is now growing hot between the Blaine and the Anti-Blaine men, and the latter mean to destroy him. He holds the commanding position now, and the fight against him will be relentless. The Massachusetts delegation, if the square vote comes between Grant and Blaine, will vote for Grant. Over a hundred telegrams were received by this delegation to-day from all parts of New England, protesting against Blaine's nomination, and indicating a preference that Grant rather than Blaine should be nominated.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

APRIL 20, 1880.

CARPETS

ARE STILL ADVANCING,

But the place to get the Best New Patterns at the Very Lowest Price is

M'FARLAND & HENDERSON,

NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

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HO! FOR THE WEST. — COLONISTS, Western Home Seekers and others bound for the West will do well to apply to the undersigned. Railroad tickets to all points and in all directions. Information as to routes, &c., cheerfully given. Steamship tickets to and from Europe by all leading lines as heretofore. MAX SCHAMBERG, European Steamship Office, 131 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. This office was established in 1866

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works No. 18 Water street. R. MUNROE.

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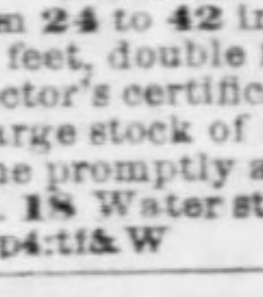

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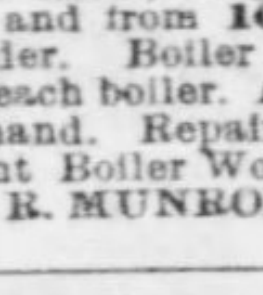

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$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:lyW

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:lyW

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. my3:Wly

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5. Free. Address—STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. (my24:lyW

$77 A MONTH and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine. fel:Wly

$350 A MONTH—Agents Wanted—75 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich. oc11:lyW]

FARM FOR SALE, CONTAINING 139 acres in Hancock county, West Va., 1 mile from Ohio river; 100 acres cleared; comfortable 2 story brick house, dry cellar; young orchard, bearing; convenient to churches and school; the entire tract being underlaid with coal and fire clay, and runs within ¼ mile o Ohio river; also a good vein of the Bolivar clay. The coal and clay will be sold from surface seperate or as a whole, very cheap. For further particulars apply on the premises of J. SUTTON, of Anderson's Landing, W. Va. my29:4tW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN

RESOLVENT,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Changes as Seen and Felt, as They Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of water-brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the whites of the eyes, and the swathy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will revolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

One Dollar Per Bottle.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes,

NOT ONE HOUR.

After Reading this Advertisement, Need Any One Suffer With Pain?

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a Cure for Every Pain.

It Was the First and Is the Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE, cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangement of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True,"
"Radway on Irritable Urethra,"
"Radway on Scrofula,"

and others relating to different classes of Diseases.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren, corner Church street, New York.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. RADWAY'S old established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

MARYLAND AND GEORGIA

◆

Democratic State Conventions Held Yesterday.

◆

Tilden, Bayard and Field the Choice of Delegates to Cincinnati.

◆

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS.

DELEGATES UNINSTRUCTED THOUGH FAVORABLE TO BAYARD.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—The Democratic Conservative State Convention to select delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati and to choose Presidential electors met to-day. The resolutions adopted declare adherence to the principle which have guided and controlled the policy of the National Democratic party since the formation of the Federal Government.

They repudiate the great wrong by which the will of the people in the election of 1876 was reversed by fraudulent courts after the polls were closed, and the Republican party being in possession of the military power the people had no choice except between civil war and such form of arbitration as the representatives of the Republican party in Congress might see fit to devise. An offense was then committed against the whole people which ought never to be forgotten nor condoned. The Republican party has used public money and public lands in fostering great monopolies, has filled the public Treasury by means of tariffs intended as promotive of advantage of particular manufacturers at the expense of producing States, has created a system of laws under which the National Executive may unduly and directly influence both State and Federal elections. It has increased the number of officers until they form an immense civil force governed by and dependent upon its will, and it has used the Federal army as a means of increasing its political power.

More than once the people of the United States have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy by legislation of the Republican party and they owe their returning prosperity only to the blessing of God and to their own increased economy and untiring labor.

They declare the belief that the National Democratic Conservative party will maintain the equality of all citizens before the law and enforce and uphold their constitutional rights, will check the present extravagance in the expenditure of public money, will reform the the injustice and inequality of existing tariffs, will maintain absolutely supremacy of the civil and military power and check the progress of centralization and keep the Executive and Congress within the limit of powers confided them by the Constitution.

The resolutions decline to instruct, but express confidence in the distinguished ability of Thomas Francis Bayard.

The delegates-at-large chosen are Wm. Pinkney Whyte, Philip F. Thomas, John Lee Carroll and Bernard Carter.

GEORGIA CONVENTION.

FIELD THE CHOICE OF A MAJORITY OF THE DELEGATES.

ATLANTA, GA., June 9.—The State Democratic Convention was held to-day. The delegates-at-large chosen to the National Convention are: Gen. A. R. Lawton, George T. Barnes, E. P. Howell and Gen. P. M. B. Young. Adhesion to the two thirds rule was recommended. The delegation is said to be solid for Field, except one for Bayard and one for Tilden.

THE ILLINOIS CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 9.—Already a number of delegates and visitors to the Democratic State Convention, which meets to-morrow, have arrived in the city, and the indications seem to be that an uninstructed delegation will be sent to Cincinnati.

◆

TAMMANY HALL.

How It Will Go to Cincinnati—What It Will Do After the Nomination.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The Tammany Hall Committee on Organization has made further arrangements in regard to transportation of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. According to reports received, about five hundred Tammanyites will go there. There will be a special train on the New York Central Railroad, which will leave at 9:45 A. M. on the 19th inst. Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan has been appointed Marshal of the party to Cincinnati. The headquarters will be at the Burnet House, and rooms have also been engaged at the St. James.

A good deal of comment has been caused in local political circles during the past few days by the statement of Edwards Pierrepont made in a speech at the Chicago Convention that he knew of his own private knowledge that there would be no division in the Democratic party in this State this year, and that Tammany would support the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. He said, further, that private negotiations were now going on to carry this out.

Inquiry has failed to confirm the statement, so far as it concerns "negotiations proceeding;" but there is fair evidence that there will be no division in the party. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, who took part in the Kelly Convention at Syracuse, said he knew of no negotiations, but he did not think there would be any division in the Democratic party in this State this year, and he had no doubt that the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention would receive the unanimous support of the party. Similar expressions of opinion were obtaned from Ex-Judge Spence and other Tammany men.

◆

Grant Satisfied.

CHICAGO, June 9.—General Grant passed through the city this morning for Galena. A dispatch says when he received the news of Garfield's nomination yesterday afternoon he remarked: "It is all right, I am satisfied," and soon after left for home, he being then in the office of a friend.

◆

ALL PERSONS RUPTURED should know that Dr. Keyser has removed his office to his own residence, where the best trusses in the United States can be had. No extra charge for adjustment. All kinds of mechanical appliances for the cure of deformity made and applied. **DR. KEYSER, 120, CORNER OF PENN AVENUE AND EVANS ALLEY.**

DIED.

WALSH—At the parsonage, Altoona, Pa., on Tuesday morning, June 8, 1880, REV. JOHN WALSH, pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, Altoona, aged sixty-one years.

SCHAUB — Tuesday, June 8, 1880, JOHN SCHAUB, in the thirtieth year of his age.

SMYTH—At 10:30 o'clock, Thursday morning, June 3, 1880, RICHARD F. SMYTH, in his sixty-sixth year.

BARRETT—At 6 o'clock on Friday evening, June 4, 1880, MRS. ANN BARRETT STAFFORD, in the eighty-second year of her age.

KERFOOT—At 10 o'clock Sunday morning, June 6, 1880, Rev. ABEL ANDERSON KERFOOT, only son of Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, aged thirty-seven years.

WILSON—On Friday morning, June 4, 1880, DAISY, wife of Prof. S. J. Wilson, D. D., and daughter of Robert H. Davis.

SCHOLL—On Sunday, June 6, 1880, at 10:40 P. M., PHILLIPINA, wife of Jacob Scholl, aged thirty-three years and three months.

MARTIN—Monday, June 7, 1880, at his residence rear of 84 Ross street, DANIEL MARTIN, aged forty-two years.

DUFFY—On Monday, June 7, 1880, at 10 A. M., at the residence of her grandfather, P. Clark, No. 66 Seventh avenue, AGNES GERTRUDE DUFFY, daughter of P. C. and Mary E. Duffy, aged four years and three months.

HENRY—On Tuesday, June 8, 1880, at 4 P. M., at the residence of her parents, Forty-sixth and Davidson streets, ALICE BERTHA, youngest daughter of Wm. and Ellen Henry, aged eight years.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

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Clearing House Statement.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 106,822 15
Exchanges	705,056 61

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	51⅜	51½
Reading	10½	11
P., T. & B.	15½	1 ¼
Lehigh Valley	49½	50
U. Co.'s N. J.	160	100½
Central Transportation Co.	48⅜	49⅝
A. V. R. R. 7:30's	118	.....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	115	.....
Northern Pacific stock	26½	27
Do preferred	48¼	48⅝
Lehigh Navigation Co	27⅝	27¾
Philadelphia & Erie	13¼	13½
Northern Central	30½	32
Hestonville	18½	.....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Governments weak and closed at a decline of ⅛@¼ per cent.; the latter for 4's registered. Railroad bonds generally strong and higher. State securities dull and nominal.

The stock market opened strong and buoyant during the greater portion of the day and prices advanced steadily until an improvement ranging from ½ to 5 per cent. had been established. Western Union Pacific Mail coal shares, Lake Shore, Erie, Kansas and Texas and Iron Mountain leading the upward movement. Toward the close a reaction of ¼ to ½ to place the latter, Western Union, but in final dealings, speculation became strong again, and a recovery ensued of ¼ to 1¼ per cent. the latter, Pacific Mail. Canada Southern rose from 54 to 57 and declined to 53.

The transactions aggregated 526,000 shares, of which 46,000 were Lackawanna, 148,000 Erie, 130,000 St. Joe, 7,000 Iron Mountain, 21,000 Kansas & Texas, 48,000 Lake Shore, 9,500 Northwestern, 38,000 New Jersey Central, 10,000 Ohio, 28,000 Pacific Mail, 20,000 St. Paul, 6,000 Union Pacific; 31,000 Wabash Pacific and 45,000 Western Union.

Close—Money 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills steady at 486½; demand 489½.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	106¾	New 4s	108¾
New 5s coupons	103¼	Pacific 6s of 1895	123
New 4½s ex coup	109½		

STOCKS.

Cental Pac. b'ds	113⅜	Ohio Central	19¾
Union 1sts	114	L. E. & W	25
Land Grants	111¼	O. & W	26⅜
Sinking Funds	116	B., C., R. & N	61
Lehigh Wilkes	100	A. & T. H	14
St. P. & S. C. 1st	101¾	Do. preferred	60
C. C. & I. C. 1sts	...	W. St. L. & P	35⅝
Do. 2nds	...	Do. preferred	64⅝
Erie 2nds	84⅝	H. & St. J	30⅛
Rock Island	202	Do. preferred	71
Panama	175	Iron Mountain	44⅝
Ft. Wayne	120	St. L. & S. F	32⅜
Pittsburgh	113½	Do. preferred	44½
Illinois Central	103⅝	Do. 1sts	64½
B. & Q.	117¼	C., St. L. & N. O.	27
Chicago & Alton	107	Kansas & Texas	34⅝
Do. preferred	124	Union Pacific	89
New York Central	127½	Central Pacific	67
Harlem	180	Northern Pacific	26⅛
Lake Shore	103⅝	Do. preferred	48⅝
Canada Southern	52	L. & N	121
Michigan Central	85⅜	L. & C	57¼
Erie	37⅜	L. & N. A	90
Do. preferred	59⅝	Houston & Texas	63
Northwestern	94	Western Union	96⅜
Do. preferred	109¼	A. & P. T	39⅛
St. Paul	75½	Pacific Mail	39⅜
Do. preferred	102	Adams Express	111
St. Paul & Minne.	50⅜	Wells Fargo	106⅜
St. P. & O.	40½	American	55⅝
Do. preferred	74	United States	46
Del. & Lac.	77⅜	Quicksilver	9
Morris & Essex	107⅜	Do. preferred	54
Delaware & Hud.	69	Caribou	2
N. J. Central	63⅜	Central Arizona	5½
Reading	21⅜	Homestake	29
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅜	Leadville	1½
Do. preferred	71½	Standard	27½
Chesapeake & O.	17⅜	Excelsior	16⅛
Mobile & Ohio	18⅜	Little Pittsburgh	6
C. & C.	69½	Ontario	33
C. C. & I. C.	14½		

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	223	Quincy	25
Copper Falls	9⅝	Ridge	4¼
Franklin	12	Madison	3
Pewabec*	15		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 9.—Consols for money, 98 3-16; account, 98 5-16; New 5s, 105¼; 4½s, 112, 4s, 111¼. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 105¾; Pennsylvania Central, 51½; Erie, 37¼; do; seconds, 86¼; Reading, 10⅝.

Spirits petroleum, 7@7⅛s; refined, 6⅜s.

PARIS, June 9.—Rentes, 85f 90c.

ANTWERP, June 9.—Refined petroleum, 19f.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Cotton quiet at 6⅝@6 13-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American, 8,400 bales.

Lard—American, 38s.

Fine American cheese, 68s.

Turpentine, 34s.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, June 7.—The Mark Lane *Express* says: In consequence of showers the wheat crop has gained strength, is growing rapidly and is now coming into ear in earlier districts. At market on Monday the first ears shown were grown in Sussex from red winter American. Unless there is some unexpected change the harvest prospect is fairly promising. The deliveries of English wheat at provincial markets has been less than half for the corresponding week of last year. They were also very meager at Mark Lane. Holders show considerable firmness, which prevented any decline being caused by the reported improved condition of the growing crop. Imports foreign into London have been moderate. There was an unusually small proportion of American. Arrivals of Indian have begun and have assumed increased proportions which bid fair to compensate largely for contracted Russian export. Business during the week quiet and prices of most descriptions unchanged. Red winter American improved 6d per quarter in consequence of small offerings relative announced the intention of the American ring to force up the prices of red winter before the end of June. The probability of a material advance is removed as London trade has hitherto shown extreme disinclination to follow American speculative fluctuations. Arrivals at port of call have been very moderate. The demand for wheat was less active in consequence of favorable weather and buyers having supplied themselves freely. Both red winter and No. 2 spring declined slightly. The coast is now bare of Maize, nominal value being about 25s 9d. Buyers of wheat for shipment, despite the lower offerings from America, continue very reserved. There is a moderate demand for Maize at about late rates; sales of English wheat last week were 27,856 quarters at 45s 7d per quarter against 49,747 quarters at 41s 7d for the same period of last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending May 29, were 722,521 hundred weights of wheat and 130,188 hundred weights of flour.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1880.

The movement in the wholesale market continues slow, but steady. Trade has not altogether recovered from the political excitement of the past ten days. There is no real activity in any one branch, yet a fair business is reported by most dealers. The receipts of grain are moderate, with prices unchanged. Groceries are in fair request. Sugars are strong at yesterday's advance, while coffee continues dull. Country produce and dairy products were rather dull to day. Provisions continues steady at prevailing prices.

The following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Flour, Grain and Feed.

Market rather weak, with indications of a further decline in wheat. Corn, oats and rye are unchanged. Flour is in limited demand. Hay and mill feed remain steady.

FLOUR—Fancy patents (spring and winter wheat) $7 25@8 00; fancy St. Louis (winter), $7 00@7 25; fancy family, (white and amber winter), $6 00@6 25; choice family (choice red winter), $5 75@6 00; XX family (medium winter), $5 50@5 75; extra winters, $3 50@5 00; XXX bakers (Minnesota), $6 00@6 25 XX bakers (Wisconsin), $5 75@6 00. Cornmeal, 55@60c in paper. Oatmeal—common brands, $5 50 per barrel; fancy, $8 00@8 25. Rye flour $4 75@5 00.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 13@1 15; amber and mixed $1 05@1 12; rejected 90@93c.

CORN — Yellow shelled 46@47c; high mixed shelled 43@45; ear yellow 50@52; mixed ear 47@49c.

OATS—Prime white 40@41c; mixed do 37@40c.

RYE—firm at 90@92c.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $17 00@18 00 ℔ ton; prime timothy, baled, $15 00@16 00; upland prairie $13 00@14 00.

MILL FEED—Bran $16 00@17 00 ℔ ton; white middlings $20 00@21 00; brown do. $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $19 00@22 00; cornmeal, in bulk, $20 00@22 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Groceries.

Groceries are still in fair request. Sugars are very strong, with an upward tendency in prices. Coffees are dull and inclined to decline.

Green Coffees.	Per lb.
Fancy Rio	18
Choice Rio	17
Prime Rio	16
Good Rio	13½
Ordinary Rio	12½
Java	25 @28
Roasted Coffees.	
In papers	17¼@20
In bulk	15¼@18
Lower grades	15 @16
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30
Java, in bulk	27 @30
Sugars.	
Standard A	9⅜@
Prairie B	9 @
Ex. C	8⅝@
Refined yel	7½@ 8⅛
Granulated	10 @10⅛
Powdered	10¼
Crushed	10¼
Cut loaf	10¼
Syrups.	
Choice maple fiv'd	.45
Prime "	.43
Choice sugar syrup	.42
Prime " "	.41
Good " "	.40
Good molasses	.33
Spices (whole.)	
Cloves	39 @40
Allspice	17 @
Cassia	25 @28
Pepper	15½@16
Nutmeg	95 @1 00
Starch.	
Gloss	5½@ 7½
Corn starch	6 @ 8½

Teas.	
Young Hyson	25c@ 90
Gunpowder	35c@ 90
Imperial	35c@ 70
Japan	30c@ 65
Oolong	28c@ 70
Souchong	25c@ 60
Manufactured Tobacco.	
Stnd bnd's, br'gt.	48@52
do do mahog'y	45@50
do do dark	36@48
Louisville ma'y	48@50
Richmond br'nds	40@45
Bgh't Cavendish	50@52
do twist	52@56
Natural Leaf	48@58
Fine Cut	34@40
Cut and dry	24@25
Gan'ltd smo'g	38@48
N. O. Molasses.	
Choice	58
Strictly prime	56
Prime	55
Centrifugal	50
Soda.	
Bi-Carb, k'gs	4¼
do as'td pa'rs	6
do " ¼ "	6⅜
Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Candles.	
Star, full w'ht	11¼
Stearine ℔ set	9
Mould ℔ set	9
Rice.	
Rangoon	6½@6¾
Carolina	7¼@8
Salt.	
No. 1, per bbl	$1 20
Extra, "	1 30
Dairy, "	1 35

Country Produce and Dairy Products

Market somewhat demoralized with a downward tendency in prices. Receipts of butter are very light, and about equal to the demand. Eggs are coming in freely, and are consequently lower. Poultry is in good demand, especially spring chickens. Vegetables are in moderate request, and the supply is about equal to the demand.

APPLES—Fancy, $5 00@5 50; choice, $3 00@3 50; medium, $1 00@1 50.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 30@1 40; medium, $1 25@1 35; mixed, $1 15@1 20.

BUTTER—Creamery, 14@15c; choice roll 12@13c; solid packed, 12@13c; common to medium, 8@10c.

CIDER—Quoted at $5 00@8 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 15c; York Goshen 13@13½c, jobbing 12½c at wholesale; Limberger, 13c; new cheese, fine, 9½@10½c; medium to good, 9½c; common, 8@9c.

DRIED FRUITS — Peaches (halves) 8@8½c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@9c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 31@32c; blackberries, 14@15c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 8@8½c ℔ ℔; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ℔ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 12½c; in cases, 12½@13c.

HONEY — California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

OLD POTATOES—Early rose, 25@35c ℔ bushel; peachblows, 40c on track, 50c out of store; peerless, 35@45c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, per pair, 40@60c; old chickens, per pair, 50@60c; good ducks, 50@60c.

NEW POTATOES—Southern white, $4 75@5 00 per barrel; early rose, $4 50@5; Bermudas, $6 00; Florida reds, $5 50.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 25@4 50 ℔ bushel; timothy, $2 65@2 75 for Western.

HOMINY—$3 00 per bushel.

TALLOW—City, 6c; country, 5c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES —Peas, $1 25@1 50; string beans, $1 50@2 50; cucumbers, $1 50@2 50 ℔ box; radishes, ℔ dozen, 40@50c; lettuce, ℔ doz., 30@35c; rhubarb, ℔ dozen, 20@25c; pineapples, ℔ dozen, $2 00@2 25. Strawberries 5@8c per quart. Bermuda Onions $2 50@2 60 ℔ bush; Southern ℔ box, $3 00@3 50; Bermuda tomatoes, 56@75c; Southern, $2 25@2 50 per bush box.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c.

Provisions.

Provisions continue in fair request at the following quotations:

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 ℔s. and over	9¾	9½
Do. do. 14 to 18 ℔s	10¼	10
Do. do. 14 ℔s and under	10¾	10½
Extra S. C. shoulders	6¾	6½
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	9¾	9½
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11¾	11½
Do. knuckles and rounds	13¾	13½
Do. all flats	10¾	10½
Beef tongues ℔ dozen	$ 6 00	
Bacon, shoulders		5¼
Do. short rib sides		8
Do. clear sides		8¼
Mess pork, ℔ bbl		12 00
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl		12 00
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces		7¾
Do. do. in half bbls		8¼
Do. do. in buckets		8⅜
Do. do. 3-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case		9⅛
Do. do. 5-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case		9⅜
Do. do. 8-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case		9⅛
Do. do. 10-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case		9¼
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity		7½

Foreign Fruits, Fish, Woodenware, &c.

The demand is moderate in this market for most everything but feathers. Changes are noted to-day in foreign fruits and canned goods.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $2 75; Muscatels, new, $2 50; mat raisins, $4 75 ℔ mat; new Valencia raisins, 8½c ℔ ℔; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7½c ℔ ℔; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 40c; do Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12½. Smyrna figs, new, 15c. Brazil nuts, 9c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Topioca, 8c. Oranges, ℔ case, $9 50; Messina Oranges, ℔ box, $6 50. Lemons—repacked, $5 50. Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ℔ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-℔ cans ℔ doz., 90c@$1 80. Raspberries, do., $1 50; strawberries, do., $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3-℔ cans ℔ dozen, $1 90@2 00; tomatoes, do., $1 15; corn, do., $1 30@1 90.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz., $1 75; No. 2 do., $2 00; No. 3 do., $2 25; No. 4 do., $2 50; No. 5 do., $2 75; No. 6 do., $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do., $3 50; No. 5 do., $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do., $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane, $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 52@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODEN WARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ℔ doz., $8 50; No. 2 tubs ℔ doz., $7 50; No. 3 tubs ℔ doz., $6 50; 2-hoop pails ℔ doz., $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz., $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackerel ℔ barrel, $28@40 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $13 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 small mackerel, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $5 50; lake pickerel, $3 50; lake herring, $4 00; George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ℔ ℔, 10c; No. 1 herring, per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, 90c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ℔ ℔, 52@57c; mixed, 38@43.

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OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY June 9, 1880.

The market was quiet to-day and transactions light. Opened at 95⅝c, the highest price of the day, declined to 95c and continued to decline to 93¾c, the lowest, and finally advanced and closed at 94⅜c. The total sales and resales scarcely aggregate 50,000 barrels; shipments 27,589 barrels.

ADVANCE IN REFINED.

The Bradford *Star* says: "The advance in refined from 6¼ to 8 cents per gallon at the seaboard, is not the least indicative feature of the trade, and goes far to establish the fact that dealers and shippers expect to be able to handle all the oil produced. The steady and firm market that has ruled the past week, in the face of the strong effort that was made by the monopoly to force it down, is of itself sufficient to prove that there is no present necessity of letting the certificate market fall back again to 60 cents, and contradicts the assertion of great overproduction.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

TITUSVILLE, June 9.—Market opened at 95c bid.

OIL CITY, June 9.—Market opened at 95c bid for old. Closed quiet at 95c bid for old

PARKER, June 9.—Market opened at 95c bid for old. Closed at 93⅜c bid, and offered at 94⅜c.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Charters, 5,500 barrels naphtha, and 12,000 cases refined petroleum; Petroleum quiet; refined, at 8⅛@8¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Market remains quiet; S. W., 8⅛@8¼c.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—JUNE 9.—Cotton steady at 11 15-16@12 1-16c; futures barely steady; June 11.52c; July 11.61c; August 11.70c; September 11.21c; October 10.77c November 10.62c; December 10.62c; January 10.70c. Flour quiet and without decided change; receipts 14,000 barrels. Wheat heavy; receipts, 360,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 12; No. 3 Chicago choice store $1 31½; No. 2 spring $1 19@1 20½; ungraded $1 25@1 27; No. 3 do $1 26. No. 2, $1 31@1 31¾; mixed winter $1 27½@1 29; No. 2 amber $1 29; No. 2 white $1 26½@1 27; No. 1 do sales of 52,000 bushels at $1 28@1 28¾; No. 2 red June, sales of 216,000 bushels at $1 29½@1 30½; July, sales of 24,000 bushels at $1 18¼@1 20; August, sales of 120,000 bushels at $1 13@1 13½. Corn heavy; receipts 190,000 bushels; ungraded 52@54c; No. 3, 51@52c; steamer 52c; No. 2, 52½@53¼c; No. 2 June, 52c; July, 51@51½c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 84,000 bushels; Western mixed 38c. Hay—demand fair and market firm at 78@80c. Hops in moderate demand; yearling 7@18c; Eastern and Western 27@35c; New York State 27@36c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 12¾@15½c; job lots 12½@16¾c. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining 7¼@7⅝c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in good demand. Petroleum dull and easier; United 93¾c; crude 6½@7⅜c; refined 8¼c. Tallow—demand fair and market firm at 6 3-16c. Rosin firm at $1 40@1 45. Turpentine strong and quoted at 28½@29c. Eggs quiet and firm at 11@12½c. Pork steady and in fair demand; old mess $10 80; new mess $11 45. Beef dull. Cutmeats scarce and firm; long clear quoted at 7c. Lard dull and weak; prime steam 7@7½c. Butter nominally unchanged. Cheese dull and heavy at 10@10¾c. Whisky nominal at $1 13@1 15.

Metals—Manufactured copper quiet; new sheathing 26c; ingot lake 18@18¼c; pig iron dull and unchanged; Scotch $19 00@21 00; American $21 00@27 00; Russia sheathing $13 25. Nails—cut $3 00@3 10; clinch $4 50@5 65.

Leather in moderate demand; hemlock sole 23¼@25c.

Wool dull; domestic fleece 40@57c; pulled 22@50c; unwashed 15@34c; Texas 18@35c.

BALTIMORE—JUNE 8.—Flour dull and heavy; Western superfine $3 25@4 00; do. extra $4 25@5 00; do. family $5 25@6 00. Wheat—Western quiet and firm; No. 2 Western winter red spot $1 30; June $1 29¾@1 29¾; July $1 15¾@1 16; August $1 11¼@1 11⅞; September $1 11¾@1 12. Corn—Western dull and lower for spot; Western mixed spot 52¼@53c; June 52¼c; July 51½@51¾c; steamer 49½c. Oats steady; Western white 42@43c; do. mixed 41@42c; Pennsylvania, 42@43c. Rye dull at 91@92c. Hay firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania $17 00@19 00 per ton. Provisions quiet but held firmly; mess pork $11 25@11 75. Bulkmeats—Loose shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides, 6¾c; do. pickled 5@7c. Bacon—Shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7¼c; hams 11½@12c. Lard—Refined, in tierces, 8c. Butter active but unchanged. Eggs steady and unchanged. Petroleum dull and nominal. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 12¾@15½c. Sugar higher; A soft 9⅝c. Whisky quiet at $1 11@1 12. Freights to Liverpool per steamer very quiet; cotton, 3-16@¼d; flour, 2s 3d; grain, 5@6d. Receipts—Flour, 881 barrels; wheat, 5,300 bushels; corn, 56,055 bushels; oats, 6,437 bushels; rye, 851 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 32,600 bushels; corn, 11,000 bushels. Sales—Wheat, 404,100 bushels; corn, 111,300 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA — JUNE 9.—Flour nominal; Minnesota extra in lots, medium and old stock, $4 80@4 85; good, $5 00; choice, $5 25; fresh ground choice, $5 75; Ohio extra good, $5 25; Indiana choice, $5 87; winter and spring patent in lots, $6 75@7 35. Rye flour steady at $4 62½@4 75. Wheat steady; No. 2 red in elevator, $1 31; Western rejected, $1 25; No 2 red June, $1 30½ bid, $1 31 asked; July, $1 16¾ bid, $1 17½ asked; August, $1 12 bid, $1 13¼ asked; September, $1 12 bid, $1 13½ asked. Corn weak; high mixed at depot, 53@53½c; rejected, 51c; steamer, 51½@52c; sail mixed June, 53c bid, 53¼ asked; July, 51c bid, 51½c asked; August, 51¾c bid, 53c asked; September, 52c bid, 53¼c asked. Oats dull; No. 1 white, 43c; No. 2, 42@42½c; No. 3, 40c. Provisions in fair demand. Beef—Mess, $12 00. Mess pork, $11 25@11 50. Smoked hams, 10@11c; pickled, 8¼@9½c. Lard, 7.50c. Butter dull; creamery extra, 20@21c; New York and Bradford county, Pennsylvania, extra, 18@19c; Western Reserve extra, 14@15c; good to choice, 12@14c. Eggs firm at 12½@13c. Cheese firm; creamery, 11½c; fair to good, 10½@11c. Petroleum quiet; refined, 8¼c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 68,000 bushels; corn, 78,000 bushels; oats, 28,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments — Wheat, 113,000 bushels; corn, 87,000 bushels.

CHICAGO—JUNE 9.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat active but lower; No. 2 red winter $1 10; No. 2 Chicago spring, 99¼c cash; 99¼c bid June; 97½c bid July; 89½c bid August; No 3, 91c; rejected 68c. Corn steady and in fair demand at 36⅛@36¼ cash; 36½c bid July; 36⅞c bid August; rejected 35½c. Oats dull and lower at 31¼@31⅜c cash; 28½c July; 24¾ August. Rye and barley steady and unchanged. Flaxseed—Pure $1 28. Pork steady and in fair demand at $10 35 cash; $10 35 bid July; $10 45 August. Lard unsettled at 6.60c cash; 6.62½c July; 6.65@6.67½c August. Bulkmeats fairly active and a shade higher; shoulders 4½c; short ribs 6.52½c; short clear 6.65c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 08. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 7½c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 59,000 bushels; corn, 423,000 bushels; oats, 104,400 bushels; rye, 2,700 bushels; barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 42,000 bushels; corn, 310,000 bushels; oats, 172,000 bushels; rye, 2,500 bushels; barley, 4,500 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS—JUNE 9.—Flour quiet; superfine $3 00@3 25; XX $4 00@4 25; XXX $4 50@4 75; high grades $5 00@5 87½. Corn steady at 50@52c. Oats quiet at 42@43c. Corn meal firmer at $2 35@2 40. Hay quiet and weak; ordinary $13 00; prime $16 00; choice $21 00. Pork active, firm and higher at $11 50@11 62½. Lard steady; tierce 7⅝@7½c; kegs 7¾c. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders, packed 4⅝c; clear rib 6½c; clear 6¾c. Bacon active, firm and higher; shoulders 5¾@5½c; clear rib 7⅜c; clear 7¾c. Sugar cured hams in fair demand; canvassed 9½@11¾c. Whisky—Western rectified $1 10. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 12¾@15½c. Sugar quiet and steady; common to good common 6¾@7½c; fair to fully fair 7⅝@7⅞c; prime to choice 7¾@8c; yellow clarified 8⅛@8¾c. Mollasses dull and nominal; common 35c. Rice dull; Louisiana ordinary to choice 5½@7c. Bran quiet at 72½c. Sight exchange on New York $2 50 per $1,000 premium; sterling $487.

MILWAUKEE—JUNE 9.—Flour quiet and held firmly. Wheat opened firm, and raised ⅜c, closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, nominal; No. 1 Milwaukee nominal; No. 2 98½c; June 98½c; July 98½c; August 92c; No. 3 91½c; No. 4 87c; rejected nominal. Corn inactive; No. 2 36⅜. Oats scarce and firm and in fair demand; No. 2 32½c. Rye higher; No. 1 77½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring 70c. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork quiet at $10 28 cash and June; $10 38 July. Lard—Prime steam 6.60c cash and June; 6.50c July. Hogs easier at $4 10@4 40. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 8c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 13,000 bushels; barley, 1,300 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 170,000 bushels; barley, 1,900 bushels.

BOSTON—JUNE 9.—Flour—Superfine Western $3 25@3 75; common extra $4 25@5 00; Wisconsin extra $4 50@5 25; Minnesota $5 25@7 00; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, $5 25@5 75; Indiana and Illinois, $5 50@6 00; St. Louis, $5 75@6 25; spring, wheat patents $6 75@8 25; winter $6 50@7 55. Corn steady: mixed and yellow 54@56c. Oats dull; No. 1 and extra white 45@48c; No. 2 white 44c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white 41@43c. Rye nominally unchanged. Butter—Choice Western creameries 20@22c; ladle packed, choice 14@15c; common to good 12@13c. Eggs—Western fresh 10½@11½c. Receipts—Flour 8,500 barrels; corn 54,000 bushels; wheat, 38,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 16,000 barrels.

TOLEDO—JUNE 9.—Wheat easier; No. 1 white Michigan $1 12⅞; amber Michigan $1 17½; June $1 15; No. 2 red Wabash spot $1 17½; June 1 12½; July $1 02; August, 98½c; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 18. Corn dull; high mixed 42¼c; No. 2 42c; No. 2 white 44½c; rejected 41c; damaged 37½c. Oats dull and nominal.

Close—Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 13; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 17¼; No. 2 red spot $1 18; sales July $1 02½. Receipts—Wheat, 26,000 bushels; corn, 100 000 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 27,000 bushels; corn, 200,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI—JUNE 9.—Cotton steady at 11½c. Flour dull and lower; family $4 60@5 00; fancy $5 00@5 75. Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter $1 14. Corn active; No. 2 40@40½c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 33½c. Rye quiet at 84@86c. Barley nominal; No. 2 fall $1 00. Pork steady at $10 75. Lard in good demand at 6.65c. Bulkmeats in fair demand 4.25@6.50s. Bacon firm at 5, 7¼@7½c. Whisky steady at $1 06. Butter steady and unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—JUNE 9.—Business irregular with commission houses, and light with importers. Brown sheetings more active. Atlantic sheetings reduced by agents. Bleached cottons quiet. Prints dull but lawns and ginghams in good request. Men's woolens quiet and fairly steady.

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LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, Thursday June 10.

Dealers report that the warm weather has had no effect worth mentioning on the live stock trade yet, although the run of heavy cattle is somewhat lighter in consequence. During the past week ending with to day the market in a general way was pretty active. Arrivals were light and in some cases not equal to the demand. There was a very poor attendance of buyers which is something quite unusual at these yards. Prices have advanced somewhat since our last report. The receipts of local cattle at the yards averane 30 loads a week. By this it will be seen the retail trade is no small sactor of the business done at the place.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market, and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

Arrivals light, and fair to good market catttle sold a quarter higher than last week with a lively demand, while extra heavy catttle wera slow sale and prices no better than last week. We quote:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s	$4 75@5 00
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s	4 50@4 75
Fair, 890 to 1,00	$4 00@4 00
Common, 900 ℔s to 1,200 ℔s	3 75@4 00
Stockers	3 00@3 50
Bulls, cows and stags	2 50@3 50
Fresh cows per head	$20 00@40 00

SHEEP.

Supply fair; demand fair at 25c advance from last Wednesday. We quote:

Extra, 110 ℔s. to 125 ℔s	$4 80@5 20
Good, 95 ℔s. to 100 ℔s	4 30@4 60
Fair, 80 ℔s. to 90 ℔s	3 75@4 10
Common, 65 ℔s. to 75 ℔s	3 00@3 50
Lambs	4 75@6 00
Veals	4 00@5 00

HOGS.

Supply only fair, and with a limited demand the market is slow at the following quotations:

Philadelphias	$4 55@4 65
Best Yorkers	4 30@4 35
Common to fair Yorkers	4 10@4 25
Baltimores	4 45@4 50
Roughs	2 00@3 50

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, June 7, 1880.

CATTLE.

The market was strong but slow, at an advance of 20 to 25c per cwt., which did not more than cover the increased cost of the Chicago bought cattle; butchers, in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the meat market, did not like to pay the advance, and those who could do so did not buy any at all; but drovers were very stiff, realizing that they could do as well, if not better, by sending their cattle over to East Liberty, the advices from that point and New York, as well, being quite favorable. That sellers had the advantage to-day was very apparent, and, as might be expected, they did not hesitate to make use of the same. Sales were made at 5½ to 5¾c for extra Chicago tops; 4½ to 5¼c for common to good do. The few drove in cattle on sale sold at 4¼ to 4¾c. Bulls—but few on sale, and not many wanted; may be fairly quoted at 4½ to 5¼c, as to quality. Fresh cows continue dull but unchanged, ranging from $25 to $40 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market was slow, being overstocked, and prices as compared with those of last Monday ruled lower, although there were but a few left unsold. In addition to an increased supply, the demand was active, some of the butchers having bought for two weeks at East Liberty; the decline last week at the latter place being an inducement to anticipate future wants. Sheep sold to-day at $3 25 to $4 60 per head and lambs at 5 to 7c.

HOGS.

The supply was light, which, in connection with the cooler weather, imparted a firmer tone to the market, but there was not much change in prices. Sales were reported in a retail way at $4 50 to $4 85, gross, according to quality.

NEW YORK—JUNE 9.—Beeves—Receipts of two days 3,700 head; general selling price fully one dollar per head higher. Market ruled brisk and firm from the opening to the finish; no realy choice on sale, a few very common cattle went down to 8¾c; and some tops up to 10c; but fully 8 per cent. ranged from 9@9¾c; including a large number of Colorado stillers at 9@9½c. Exporters used 300 fat steers at 9½@9¾c. Shipments for yesterday and to-day were 300 head live cattle; 1,600 quarters beef; 380 head live sheep; 450 carcasses mutton;

Sheep—Receipts of two days 8,100 head; market steady at 4@6c for sheep; 6@4c for lambs with general sales 4¾@5¼c; sheep and lambs 6¼@6¾c.

Swine—Receipts of two days 10,070 head; none offered alive; feeling weak; nominal ranged $4 60@4 75.

CHICAGO—JUNE 9.—The *Drover's Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 32,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market active early in the day with ready sales; mixed packing $4 00@4 25; light $4 00@4 35; choice heavy $4 30@4 45; weakened toward the close and prices 5@10c lower.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market active and 10c higher; common to fair shipping $4 10@4 35; good to choice $4 50@4 90; Coloradoes $4 25; grass Texans $3 25@3 60; native butchers', firm at $2 50@4 00; stockers $3 00@4 00.

Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, none. Market firm and stronger; common to fair $3 50@4; good to choice $4 20@4 40.

BUFFALO—JUNE 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,300 head; good demand and prices a shade higher; offerings generally of a good quality; good to choice steers $4 55@4 75; still fed steers, $4 40@4 60; best grades disposed of.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,800 head; market firmer, but not quotably higher; offerings generally of a good quality; and were generally taken for Bosten: No New York trade.

Hogs—Receipts 4,000 head; market steady and in fair demand, but tending down; sales, York weights $4 45@4 60; heavy and medium $4 50@4 70. Pigs $4 00@4 15. Three cars remain unsold.

ST. LOUIS—JUNE 9.—Cattle supply good and demand active; prices strong; prime to choice shipping $4 50@4 70; fair to good $4 10@4 40; light steers, $3 75@4 00; butchers' stuff $2 75@3 50; grass Texans 2 50@3 25; receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 300 head.

Sheep—Market slow and unchanged, fair to choice $2 75@3 80; receipts 100 head; shipments 400 head.

WATERTOWN—June 8.—Beef cattle receipts 1,451 head; the light run has given new life to trade although butchers will buy only what they absolutely require; sales indicate bracing up of prices nearly equal to the recent rise at Chicago; choice $7 50; extra $7 00@7 25; first quality $5 50@6 50. second $5 00@5 25; third $4 00@4 75; Western fat swine live $5 00@5 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,262 head; spring lambs in fair supply and sold at a decline, few sheep offered; sheep in lots at $4 00@6 00 each; extra $7 00@10 00; sheared sheep $3 50@5 50. Lambs 7@9c.

PHILADELPHIA—JUNE 8.—Wool in improved demand; Ohio, West Virginia, XX and above 48@50c; X 47@49c; medium 49@52c; coarse 43@45c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 44@47c; medium 48@49c; coarse 43@44c; washed combing and delane 44@52½c; Canada washed combing 42@45c; unwashed combing and delaine 33@36c; tub washed 45@50c; pulled 40@45.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 7.— Beef cattle more active and prices a shade higher; very best, $5 12½@5 50; first quality, $4 12½@5 12½; medium, $3 50@4 12½; ordinary, $3 00@3 50; most sales at $5 00@5 37½. Receipts, 923 head; sales, 936 head.

Swine—Light supply and fair demand; prices ⅛c higher; quotations, $5 50@6 37½. Receipts, 46,802 head.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,987 head; quotations—sheep, $2 50@5 00; lambs, $4 00@6 50.

CINCINNATI—JUNE 9.—Hogs steady; common $3 25@3 90; light $4 10@4 30; packing $3 90@4 30; butchers $4 35@4 45. Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 830 head.

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WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON—JUNE 9.—Wool dull; Ohio and Pennsylvania 46@48c; Wisconsin and Michigan 40@45c; pulled 45@55c.

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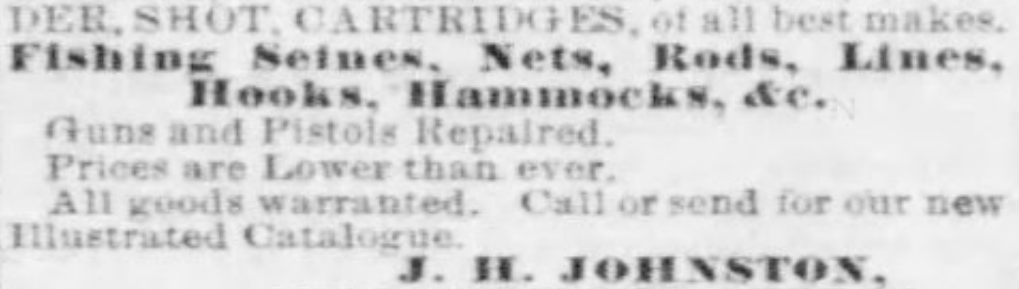

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- **10** cases Huckins' Sandwich Ham.
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- **5** cases Huckins' Sandwich Chicken.
- **5** cases Huckins' Sandwich Game.
- **25** cases Halford's Table Sauce, pints.
- **20** cases Swiss Brand Condensed Milk.
- **75** kegs Russian Sardines.
- **75** bbls Standard A Sugar.
- **50** bbls Standard Granulated Sugar.
- **15** bbls Powdered Sugar.
- **10** cases Fish Chowder.
- **50** pails Assorted Mixed Pickles.

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Cut Loaf Sugar,	10½c ℔ ℔.	9½ ℔s	for $1 00
Powdered Sugar,	10½c "	9½ "	1 00
Granulated Sugar,	10 c "	10 "	1 00
Standard A Sugar,	9⅞c "	10⅛ "	1 00
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Light Yellow Sugar,	8 c "	12½ "	1 00

New Maple Sugar, in cakes, 15c ℔ ℔; 6 10-16 ℔s for $1 00.

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Cincinnati S.C. Hams, canvassed, large, 9½c ℔ ℔
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" " " small, 10½c "
" S. S. Shoulders 6½c "
" Plain Shoulders 5½c "
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" S. C. Dried Beef, flats 14 c "
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Chipped Beef, ½ lb boxes 12c each

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English Breakfast, **30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90c, $1 00** per lb.
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Gunpowder, **30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90c, $1 00, $1 10, $1 30** per lb.
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Boston Ginger Ale, **$1 60** per dozen.
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Lane & Co.'s Stout, pints, **22c; $2 20** per doz.
Allsopp's India Ale, quarts, **35c; $3 75** per doz.
East India Ale, pints, **15c; $1 50** per doz.

Genuine Imported Seltzer Water.
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Seltzer, per dozen, stone jugs, **$1 60.**
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